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VOL 30 BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895. NO 5

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

Town Officers Named for Election by Both Parties.

On Tuesday evening the Democrats of Bloomsburg (or rather about 150 of them) assembled in Town Hall to make nominations for municipal officers for the ensuing year.

The meeting was called to order on time by Wm. Chrisman, county chairman.

Organization was perfected by the election of R. Rush Zarr as Chairman, and after some considerable skirmishing, declination, &c., J. K. Bittenbender consented to act as secretary.

Nominations being now in order, when the name of F. P. Drinker was mentioned as President of Council some little discussion followed as to his eligibility as a nominee before a Democratic caucus. His name was permitted to stand, however, and Dr. T. C. Harter's name was also mentioned as a gentleman well worth the honor this office confers. Nominations having closed and the votes being cast in hats and counted resulted:

Drinker.....91 votes.
Harter.....58 "

For members of Council, three to be elected, the following named gentlemen were nominated: G. M. Lockard, Stephen Knorr, E. L. Kelchner, Eli Jones, C. B. Sterling, I. E. Yost, Wm. Giger and Josiah Giger.

The ballots, being collected and counted by tellers J. R. Fowler and Wm. Rhodomyer, resulted as follows:

Knorr.....124 votes.
Sterling.....123 "
Lockard.....93 "
Yost.....40 "
Jones.....36 "
J. Giger.....23 "
Kelchner.....16 "
Wm. Giger.....9 "

This ballot resulted in the election of Knorr, Sterling and Lockard, they having secured the larger number of votes, as shown above.

For Justice of the Peace Guy Jacoby, was chosen by acclamation.

For School Director, one to be elected, R. R. Little, Chas. Kunkle and Wm. H. Snyder were placed in nomination.

The ballot, taken by tellers Robert Alexander and Wm. Barrett, resulted as follows:

Little.....112 votes.
Kunkle.....69 "
Snyder.....14 "

Mr. Little was therefore declared the nominee.

For Constable the present popular Chief of Police, Wesley Knorr, was chosen by acclamation.

For Assessor Peter Jones and Albert Herbine were placed in nomination.

Freeze Quick and Frank Ikeler acting as tellers collected ballots, resulting as follows:

Herbine.....96 votes.
Jones.....56 "

These nominations having been harmoniously secured, the chairman instructed the committeemen of the four wards to assemble in the four corners of the hall and make nominations of their election officers. In compliance with this order the following nominations were made:

FIRST WARD—Wm. Knorr, Judge; Wm. Barrett, Jr., Assessor; F. C. Eyer, Inspector.

SECOND WARD—J. E. Welliver, Judge; F. P. Baum, Assessor; S. W. Pugh, Inspector.

THIRD WARD—Peter Billmeyer, Judge; Francis Drake, Assessor; Peter Freeze, Inspector.

FOURTH WARD—H. W. Giger, Judge; Peter Jones, Assessor; T. L. Jones, Inspector.

After thus perfecting nominations adjournment was taken to the office of the county chairman, Wm. Chrisman, where the requisite oath on the nomination papers was administered.

On Monday evening the Republicans in caucus assembled placed the following named gentlemen in nomination, after perfecting the following organization—namely J. C. Brown, chairman, with W. D. Beckley and W. E. Rinker who acted as secretaries:

For the office of President of Council, S. C. Creasy, F. P. Drinker and P. S. Harman were placed in nomination and Mr. Creasy was elected by the following vote.

Creasy.....34 votes.
Drinker.....18 "
Harman.....9 "

For three members of Council to be chosen the following nominations were made: J. D. Shaffer, W. F. Hartman, J. L. Wolverton, Benjamin Vinton, E. B. Brower and J. E. Wilson. The vote for choice being taken resulted as follows:

Shaffer.....50 votes.
Hartman.....40 "
Wilson.....37 "
Brower.....30 "
Vinton.....26 "
Wolverton.....23 "

Messrs. Shaffer, Hartman and Wilson having received the three higher votes cast were declared the choice of the caucus.

Josiah Ralston was placed in nomination for Justice of the Peace without opposition.

For the office of School Director, Joseph Garrison, W. H. Brooke, and Daniel Bryfogle were placed in nomination. The vote being taken resulted as follows:

Garrison.....40 votes.
Brooke.....22 "
Bryfogle.....10 "

Mr. Garrison receiving the majority of votes cast secured the nomination.

For Constable, Daniel Laycock secured the nomination without opposition.

K. C. Ent and B. F. Sharpless were placed in nomination for Assessor, the vote, being taken to determine the choice, resulted in favor of Mr. Ent, as follows:

Ent.....43 votes.
Sharpless.....24 "

The Vigilance Committees then proceeded to determine nominations for the various ward election officers, as follows:

FIRST WARD.—J. J. Lawall, Judge of Election; W. H. Yetter, Registry Assessor; Fred Holmes, Inspector.

SECOND WARD.—Robert Morris, Judge of Election; Samuel Pursel, Assessor; Chas. T. Hendershott, Inspector.

THIRD WARD.—O. W. Cherrington, Judge of Election; H. D. Edgar, Assessor; E. J. Gearinger, Inspector.

FOURTH WARD.—J. L. Wolverton, Judge; E. H. Harrar, Assessor; W. J. Shutt, Inspector.

THE BLOOR-GROSS WEDDING.

The Danville *Sun* thus reports this auspicious occasion:

Mr. Samuel Bloch and Miss Clara Gross of this city, were married. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. L. Gross, on Mahoning Street at 7 o'clock. Rev. Adolph Mayer tied the nuptial knot. The bride was given away by her father. The maids of honor were Misses Emma Aten, Barbara Gross and Gertrude Gross; Miss Stella Gross was bridesmaid, and May Gross, of Bloomsburg, acted as flower girl. Elias Gross, of Kansas City, was groomsman, and Jacob Weil, of Philadelphia, acted as best man.

The bride was arrayed in white Bengaline trimmed with chiffon, pearl and diamonds, and duchess lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor wore a white silk trimmed with duchess lace. She was veiled and carried roses. The bridesmaids were dressed in lavender silk trimmed with lavender velvet and rose. The groom was in full dress.

An elaborate course supper was served, lasting from 8 o'clock p. m. until 6 a. m. Dancing continued through the night. The presents were costly and numerous, consisting of checks for $500, $100 and less amounts, together with choice furniture, silverware, painting, &c.

Music was furnished for the occasion by Messrs. Herbert, Wyle and Reitmeyer. Miss Blanche Gross performed the wedding march.

The following were among the guests from abroad: Mr. Ed. Gouger, Mr. and Mrs. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oppenheimer, Mr. Joseph Netter and Mr. Jacob Weil, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. Oppenheimer, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. L. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Gidding, and Morris Ellenbogen, Bloomsburg; and Mrs. Kramer, Athens, Tenn.

Mrs. L. Gross, of Bloomsburg, is a sister of the groom, the bride being a sister of Messrs. L. and Max Gross of this place.

Sheriff's Sales.

Several sales af properties advertised by Sheriff Mourey were adjourned over until last Saturday, when they were sold at the court-house. They were as follows:

J. M. Dewitt farm in Fishing Creek, sold to Amos Neyhart for $1000.

P. O. S. of A. Hall, Mainville, to W. H. Rhawn, for $670.

G. B. Martin property continued to Monday, February 4th at 2 p. m.

Just a trifle confused we notice to be the order of events at the Bloomsburg primaries. The conventionalism of parliamentary etiquette don't seem to clog their legislative proceedings much

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court convened on Monday morning the 28th of January, at ten o'clock. His Honor, Chas. E. Rice, specially presiding, on the bench, with Associates Millard and Murphy, to hear the rule in the matter of juror David Hower, for contempt. Rule continued and hearing fixed for March 11th at ten o'clock a. m., at which time the rule, and motion for new trial in the Vanderslice vs. Snyder case, will be argued.

At 10:20 a. m. Judge Rice retired from the bench, and Hon. E. R. Ikeler, President Judge, took his place.

Auditor's report in estate of David Stroup, deceased, confirmed absolute.

In the matter of sheriff's interpleader as to the personal property of D. W. Kitchen; order of court filed, issue awarded.

Yeager Hunter Spring City Stove Works vs. P. S. Moyer; interpleader by sheriff; order of court filed awarding an issue.

Miriam A. Hess vs. Chas. M. Hess; order of court filed; sheriff to distribute the proceeds of sale without paying same into court.

Soldier's peddler license granted to W. G. Girton.

The following licenses were granted: J. R. Fowler, wholesale, Bloomsburg, Yost Bros. restaurant.

G. W. Sterner, hotel, Bloomsburg; J. W. Perry, hotel, Sugarloaf. License application of W. J. Doyle of Conyngham township, for restaurant, granted. Associate Judge Murphy filed the following dissenting opinion:

In the matter of the application of William P. Doyle for a restaurant license for a house owned by B. J. Doyle, on the Conyngham Township line bordering on the Borough of Centralia, I am sorry I cannot agree with the other two judges as to the necessity for this license. We have seventeen retail and two wholesale licensed houses at present within an eighth of a mile of the house now proposed to be licensed, and only a total inhabitance of about three thousand people to be served by all these licensed places. Surely no reasonable person can successfully argue the necessity for this license. Some years ago this Court came to the conclusion that we had enough licensed places in the vicinity, and there is no increase in business or population since to warrant a departure from that decision. It was also agreed that the opinion of the judge living nearest to the applicant for a new license would largely control the Court in deciding the same, but some unexplained reasons seem now to control my colleagues to disregard this rule. This applicant swears in his petition that he has resided in Conyngham township the past eleven years, when as a matter of fact he has resided in Centralia Borough all that time and voted in the second ward of said borough, and is now a registered voter of that district, he being a single man residing with his mother.

I deem it my duty to state these facts so that the present licensees who are struggling to make a living in their business, and the public generally may know that I am not responsible for any new license that may be granted to retail liquor in Centralia and vicinity.

C. G. MURPHY, A. J.

Application of W. H. Jones for a hotel license in Centralia granted, Judge Murphy dissenting for same reasons as above.

Applications of John E. Davis and A. C. Rooney for wholesale licenses in Centralia, granted.

Friday, February 8th, at 9 a. m., fixed for argument court.

Suspicion Aroused.

The peculiarities of a certain type of insurance companies find judicial recognition in a late Pennsylvania case in which the court says: "Of course the alleged fraud on the company was not discovered while the premiums were being regularly paid. It was only when the company was called upon to perform its part of the contract that the alleged fraud was unearthed. It does sometimes happen that a demand on certain kinds of insurance companies to pay losses will excite suspicion and arouse their virtuous indignation when everything else has failed."

B. W. Jury is erecting a building for Elwell and Wells in the alley between their buildings. It will be occupied as an insurance office by Chas. Watson McKelvy. The front will be of glass, and it will be completed by March 1st.

Brother Osborne, the Imported Evangelist, Belabors the Bloomsburg Methodists.

Notwithstanding the unusual thrift of this church spiritually, temporally and numerically, (claiming as it does to have more than doubled its numerical strength within the past few years) yet its members are entirely too lukewarm according to the observation of evangelist Osborne, whom they recently engaged to warm them up spiritually and to accomplish what they and their pastor have failed to accomplish toward gaining strength and sincerity in this moral vineyard.

Evangelists, like others who appear upon the public stage for a living, find it convenient and helpful to coin their most impressive anecdotes, pathetic appeals, and emotional influences, and all except the real geniuses are apt to mark out their routine of expressions and actions. And not to bear down hard upon the lukewarm to start with would be to diverge from the general plan and to be thrown upon ones own resources as an evangelist. However, the lukewarm argument fits up more closely in some places than in others, and a wise evangelist would scarcely venture to call a thrifty church unthrifty just because its a part of his program wherever he goes.

Understanding the general thrift of this church and the sincerity of at least some of its members, our reporter was driven to conclude from one night's attendance at the protracted meeting that the board of management got rather more than they bargained for in brother Osborne. It so happens sometimes. Among his other rather eccentric expressions, a la Sam Jones, the spirit moved him to say that his association among such lukewarm Methodists (notwithstanding they responded to his call for prayer, &c.) was like an attempt to eat a half-done pan cake; that they were but barriers in the way of his success, &c. The inside of such members was all dough, in his opinion. Now we beg to differ with the brother. He was talking to his spiritual equals if not his superiors. Notwitstanding all their earnest prayers and tears and weight of cash for the half of an upright lifetime in many cases, he thus belabored them and blamed them for his comparative failure.

This evangelist may have great awakening power when he strikes the right town and congregation; but in this case there is evidently something wrong, either with the hired evangelist or the Bloomsburg Methodists. His Thursday night effort, though replete with pathetic anecdotes from Moody, was certainly not the most spiritually impressive upon the saints and sinners there congregated. Being himself a severe critic, who has to deal with his equals spiritually, he is no doubt forced occasionally to feel the benefit of reactionary criticism from those who were converted long before he claims to have quit swearing and the other evils known and practiced by the ungodly. While he is neither a Moody nor a Sam Jones, proper, he makes a pretty good attempt to simulate them both, by a constant fluctuation from the sublime to the ridiculous and then back from the ridiculous to the sublime. He can also sing and act in such a way as to awaken emotional feeling; but unfortunately he holds that feeling is unknown to the Bible, and his words of course nullify his acts. Obliterate feeling and pious emotions from Methodism and you leave it entirely to its reasoning faculties. Reason without feeling will approve to-day and reject to-morrow, while faith everlasting is based upon feeling both mystic and divine. It is the business of the evangelist, rather than his congregation, to either generate or impart the proper feeling. If he can do neither, he is a failure. Of course he must have the peculiar talent and proper feeling before he can impart it to others. If he has not got it himself then he must simulate it beyond detection from his audience in order to generate it in them; otherwise he is again a failure as an evangelist. No matter how pert his observations may be, or how fluent his tears may flow as an actor, this is a fact. When an evangelist learns that if you would have some things well done you must do them yourself, he has acquired some valuable knowledge. Had his great prototypes, Moody and Jones, relied upon the spiritual efforts of others rather than in generating and imparting the irresistible influence themselves, through the help of God, their names would have been unknown to the world as evangelists. If Mr. Osborne yet makes his mark in the world as an evangelist we rather think he will have to change his tactics and quit belaboring faithful and willing workers. While he is neither a Sam Jones nor a Moody, his attempt to simulate them is only from fair to middling. By fluctuating from the sublime to the ridiculous and back again from the ridiculous to the sublime he may be spiritually helpful in some sections, but we rather think he has missed his location in this town, if indeed he has not missed his proper avocation entirely.

Preachers' Meeting.

Program for Preachers' Meeting at Dodson Chapel, Town Hill Circuit, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1895:

10.30 a. m.: Opening Service—Rev. D. B. McCloskey.

10.45: Our Connectional Interests.—Revs. J. B. Mann and A. W. Houtz.

11.15: Conditions of a Revival—Revs. D. Y. Brouse, H. B. Fortner and R. E. Wilson.

2.00 p. m.: Devotional Service—Rev. E. M. Chilcoat.

2.15: The Epworth League in Revivals—Rev. J. C. Bickel.

3.00: Sermon—Rev. J. A. DeMoyer.

4.00: Address to the Children—Rev. James B. Doty.

4.30: Executive Session—All the ministers.

7.00 p. m.: Prayer and Song Service—Rev. T. H. Tubbs.

The Efficacy of Anti-Toxine for Diphtheria.

This very expensive remedy costing $4 a small vial or $2 a dose, is said to be very efficacious in case of diphtheria. It is described as a yellow colored liquid which is put up in a black bottle about the length of a finger. It is very securely sealed and the neck of the bottle is heavily waxed. The two doses are given twelve hours apart by injecting it into the system. It is said to take five months to prepare this great French remedy. In a certain sense it is inoculation, in which the horse instead of the cow is used as a medium through which the virus or medicine is gotten. A germ of diphtheria is taken from a person who has it and through vaccination it is transmitted to a horse. The horse is carefully watched and cared for in the meantime. In several weeks his vaccination "takes" and he is taken sick. During this sickness he is bled in the jugular vein and the serum is separated from the blood, and the medicine is then prepared from it.

NORTHUMBERLAND NAIL WORKS.

Not to be Rebuilt on the Old Sight.

Anxious Northumberlanders, who now realize the pecuniary worth of this destroyed plant, have recently learned from the proprietors of the nail works that they are now considering other locations upon which to build. A reporter of the *Public Press* was recently told by Mr. Van Alen, the president of the company, that the puddling furnaces, rolls, the large engine and other machinery, which were damaged very much, will be enclosed in a temporary building, and will remain idle until an improvement in the iron business would warrant the turning of this portion of the works into a bar iron mill.

The insurance men adjusted the insurance on the destroyed works last week. There were nineteen different policies. The total amount allowed by the various companies was $46,813.61. The destroyed works were insured for only one third their real value.

Van Alen & Co. have been made liberal offers from business men in Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Lewisburg, Danville and Sunbury, to go to any one of those places, which are to be had at low prices. Perhaps Bloomsburg has an offer to make them.

"FAUST."

Learock's "Faust" will be the attraction at the Opera House, on Monday, February 4. It is safe to say that no such ponderous or gorgeous production was ever attempted in this city. With over a ton of scenery comprising seven beautiful sets, a complete electric plant, and all of the special mechanical effects it is made a spectacular surprise. The awe-inspiring Brocken scene, with all its wonders and concluding with the wonderful "shower of fire," when the whole stage will be bathed in a torrent of liquid molten metal, will be given in its entirety. The company is one of the finest on the road, headed by Mr. George Learock, whose performance of "Mephiste" is said to be unequalled. Miss Isabel Lewis makes a charming Marguerite, and Mr. Doughty an ideal "Faust."

Mrs. William Lauderbaugh, an aged and respected lady of Fishingcreek township, was buried in the Saint James graveyard on Wednesday, the 30th of January.

BRIEF MENTION

About People You Know.

Mrs. Walls, of Lewisburg, is the guest of Mrs. L. E. Waller.

Miss Louisa Stulen, of Athens, is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. E. C. Wells.

Mr. Benjamin Stackhouse, of Rohrsburg, was in town on business on Monday.

Mrs. J. S. Custard and Mrs. W. C. Shaw are still on the Bloomsburg sick-list.

Hiram Thomas, of Mount Pleasant, was a visitor in Bloomsburg on Monday.

A. Z. Schoch went to Chicago on Monday, on business for the School Furnishing Co.

Rev. Mr. Hawkes, of Lebanon, will officiate in St. Paul's Church on Sunday.

Miss Martha Runyon is entertaining Miss Reddington, of Troy, Pa.

Mrs. L. E. Waller entertained a company of ladies and gentlemen on Monday night.

Mrs. Paul E. Wirt gave a "biography" lunch party on Wednesday at half past one.

Mrs. Sarah Leidy, sister of Mrs. Charles Hassert, is very ill and her recovery is doubtful.

Miss Mary Girton, of Greenwood township, is spending a few days with her neice, Miss Lizzie Girton.

Mrs. Samuel Wigfall was called to Philadelphia this week, by the death of her grandmother.

Frank P. Pursel returned on Wednesday from a trip to New York and Philadelphia, buying new goods.

Frank M. Everett came over from Mt. Carmel and spent last Sunday with his family. He will move over there soon.

Mrs. William Miller, of Canby, an aged and respected lady, is now very sick with pneumonia.

Mrs. Dr. Meredith, of Danville, was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Eyer, on Saturday and Sunday.

Hon. E. M. Tewksbury, so well known in Bloomsburg, is reported as in a very critical condition.

Ex-Commissioner Jesse Rittenhouse and Warren Schlicher of Beaver township paid the county seat a visit on Tuesday.

Judge Rice returned to Bloomsburg on Monday morning to complete his Judicial duties in the Hower jury matter.

Mrs. I. R. Rupert, of Shickshinny, was among those injured in a trolley car collision near Wilkes-Barre last Saturday.

After an absence of some years from town Mr. J. M. Wenner, of Cambra, gave the COLUMBIAN office a friendly call on Tuesday. Mr. Wenner is a good conversationalist, has his own opinion of things, and generally lets his light shine in behalf of right.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Angle and Mr. Beaver Gearhart started for Binghampton, N. Y. to attend the marriage of Mr. Arthur H. Woolley to Miss Edith Clapp. Mr. Arthur H. Woolley, his sister, Miss Cordelia and Mr. Dosh Holloway preceded them on Tuesday. Though Mr. Woolley's father is now a prominent resident of Danville he was born and raised in Center township in this County.

An order has been made by the court, authorizing A. Z. Schoch, assignee of I. W. McKelvy, to sell the real estate at public sale, with power to adjourn from time to time, and to give better terms than a sheriff's sale would give. This was deemed for the best interest of creditors.

The man who claims that the only way a soul can be saved is through the channel offered by his particular religious denomination, is a bigot if he believes it, and a hypocrite if he does not believe what he professes. An evangelist who asserts that church organizations other than his, have no religion in them, possesses neither charity for his fellow-men, nor a spirit of christian love and brother-hood, and is not fit to be a teacher of the word of God.

A Birthday Party.

Mrs. Catharine Kline celebrated her eighty first birthday on Wednesday, January 23d. Guests began to arrive early and by eleven o'clock about sixty persons had gathered at her home in Mount Pleasant. The table fairly groaned under its weight of good things. All enjoyed the delicious dinner served and went away feeling that they had spent a delightful day, wishing Mrs. Kline many happy returns of her birthday.

Owing to the constantly increasing demand for printed matter at this office, additional shelf room has become necessary, and our stock of envelopes, tags, letter heads, note-heads, bill-heads, statements, cards, book paper, cover paper, wedding stationery, card board, flat papers, and everything in the printing line, has been added to and is now larger than we have ever carried before With five printing presses, and new styles of type frequently added, and a larger force of job printers than any other office, we are enabled to do any kind of printing that can be obtained anywhere. Don't send away from home for work until you see what can be done here.

FEEDING A MODERN SCIENTIST.

Placid I am, content, serene,
I take my slab of gypsum bread,
And chunks of oleomargarine
Upon its tasteless edge I spread.

The egg I eat was laid
By hay chicklin, feathered hen;
But from the Lord knows what 'tis made
In Newark by unfeathered men.

I wash my simple breakfast down
With fragrant chicory so cheap;
Or with the best black tea in town—
Dried willow leaves—I calmly sleep.

But if from man's vile arts I flee
And drink pure water from the pump,
I gulp down infusoria,
And nicsome rotatoria,
And wriggling polygastrica,
And shiny diatomaceæ,
And hard-shelled orpharyngeatæ,
And double-barrelled kolpodæ,
Non-loricated ambroebæ;
And various animalculæ;
Of middle high, and low degree;
For nature just beats all creation
In multiplied adulteration.
—Joseph A. Chapleau, in the Boston Herald.

ROEBUCK'S STORY.

Rosbuck told me this story one day as I sat in his studio in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs. I don't pretend to say whether the story is true or not, but I know that he believed that he was telling the literal truth.

He was a tall, cadaverous American from one of the far Western States, and was totally uneducated except for the most elementary branches taught in the district school of his native village. He had been a house and sign painter by occupation, and when he was nearly thirty years of age he came to Paris to study art, with the design of becoming a landscape painter.

The students at the academy liked Roebuck well enough, though they used to play a good many jokes on him. They decided that his name did not suit him, so they translated it into De Chevreuil. One of them painted the De Chevreuil arms on the chair where Roebuck usually sat, and we all took to calling him De Chevreuil. I say all, but I ought to except myself, for, being his fellow-countryman, I declined to take any share in casting ridicule on the man.

Roebuck had begged me to come and see a picture that he had just finished, and to give him my honest opinion about it.

"Let's talk about something else for a little while," said I, as I took up one of Roebuck's pipes and filled it. "Who says you haven't any imagination?"

"All the chaps at the academy," he replied. "I don't mind, for it isn't true. Isn't dreaming imagination?"

"I suppose it is."

"Well, then, I'm just chock-full of imagination, for I dream all night And dreams come true, too, sometimes," he added. "A mighty queer thing happened to me not long ago that convinced me of that, though there was something in it that I can't explain."

"Tell me about it," I cried, catching at the possibility that there might be the means of leading him to forget my promised criticism of the picture.

"Have you ever been at Rouong?" asked my friend. I told him that I had once spent several days in Rouen.

"I went down to Havver last week to see Weatherby off in the Normandie, and on the way back I stopped over night at Rouong, for they told me that there was some swell architecture there, and, if painting don't turn out as well as I think it will, I may take to architecture myself. I took a hack at the churches and such, and in the evening I started out for a walk through the town.

"Now, there is a dream that I have had ever since I can remember. I dream that I'm in an old European city, though I never seem to know the name of it. Somewhere in that city there is a small open square, with two streets leading out of one end of it. They start pretty close together and then widen apart like the sides of a V.

"One of these streets—the one to the left—is a wide, modern street, pretty well lighted, and with a good many people in it; but the other street is narrow and dark. The houses have sharp-gabled roofs and the upper stories project over the lower. There are no street lamps in it, except one or two that are a long way apart and give mighty little light. The street hasn't any sidewalks, and there is a gutter down the middle of it and more smells to the square inch than there are in Chicago. I've looked up this street a hundred times in my dreams and I'm afraid to go up it. It looks as if there couldn't be any one in the street except robbers and murderers and it's my belief that most all the houses are empty.

"Now, when I was in Rouong this time that I'm telling you about," resumed Roebuck, "I walked along down one street and up another without paying any attention to the direction I was taking. By and by I got into a part of the town where the houses were particularly old, and where there didn't seem to be but very few inhabitants. All of a sudden I came to an open square that was as familiar to me as Lincoln avenue in Montanopolis.

"It was the very place I had dreamed about so often. There were the two streets leading out of one end of it. The big street was lighted up, and there were people here and there in it, but the small street was just as dark and deserted, as I had always seen it. There wasn't a soul in it, and the blackness and silence of it frightened me.

"Just then a woman came towards me, though I didn't notice where she came from. She was midling well dressed, and, to my mind, looked like a lady though I know I ain't much judge of ladies. I was standing looking at the narrow street and wondering if I was awake or dreaming when the woman walked straight up to me and says: 'You are an Englishman, are you not?'

"Now, I knew well enough that I wasn't an Englishman, but I couldn't see as I was called upon to set the woman's mistake right, so I just said: 'Well, supposing I am, what then?'

"'Why,' said she, 'then you will help me. I am an Englishwoman in terrible distress and danger. My sister is here, lying very ill in a house where I believe the people are thieves and murderers. I implore you, come with me and help me to take her away!'

"'Why don't you get a policeman?' I replied. 'That's what you want. If you say so I will find one for you.'

"'For heaven's sake, no!' said the woman. 'There are reasons why that would ruin everything. If you are the brave man you look to be you will come with me. If not, we are lost.'

"'I'll come, ma'am, if you insist upon it,' said I, 'though I tell you in advance that if there is any fighting to be done you'll have to count me out, for I haven't got my revolver, and I'm not a fighting man, anyway.'

"She said there wouldn't be any call for me to fight, and that, as soon as it was seen that she had a man with her, she and her sister would be allowed to go. She said it would be better if I were to follow a short way behind her, instead of walking by her side. That suited me well enough, so the woman went on walking pretty fast and I came along about two rods behind her.

"I tell you it gave me a chill to go into that narrow, dark street. You see, I have been afraid of it for going on to twenty or twenty-five years. Besides, the place was cold, for I don't believe the sun ever got down into it, the houses were so high and so close together. Nobody met us, and I didn't see the least sign of life in the street. We went, as I should judge, pretty near an eighth of a mile, and the only street light we passed was an oil lamp hung out from one of the houses on an iron bracket.

"The woman stopped at the door of a house on the left and waited for me in the shadow. When I came up, she said: 'Take my hand, for there isn't any light and the stairs are long.'

"It was a great big room, with queer, old-fashioned furniture, and not much of that. In one corner there was a figure in armor standing leaning on its sword. The chairs and sofas were covered with elegant velvet, but it was threadbare and in places hung in rags. The tables had had their legs gilded when they were new, but the gilding was mostly gone, and the marble slabs were stained and cracked. There were two tall candles burning on the mantelpiece, where there was an old-fashioned clock which said it was 11:20, though probably it lied.

"'Sit down,' said the woman, taking off her hat and throwing it on a chair. I noticed then that she spoke with some sort of foreign accent, and it came into my mind that she wasn't English, after all.

"'Where is your sister?' I asked.

"She burst out laughing.

"'My sister! Oh, you shall see her presently. Meanwhile, sit down and be comfortable.'

"This made me pretty mad, for I was pretty sure now that she hadn't any sister, and that she had brought me into a trap. I didn't stop to ask myself what her motive was, though for the life of me I can't see any point in laying a trap for a poor artist.

"What I had to do was to get out of that room and that street as soon as possible. So I said: 'That'll do, ma'am. You can't play any game on me,' and I turned to the door. Just then two men burst into the room, making as much noise as a lot of medical students coming into a sick room to see an operation. One of them was a big, red-faced fellow, who was sure enough an Englishman. He even had top boots, such as men used to wear in Hogarth's time, though I don't pretend to know when that was. The other man was smaller, but a deal wickeder looking, and I judged that he was a low-class Frenchman.

"The big man had a drawn sword in his hand, and as soon as he was in the room he called out to the woman, 'I have caught you at last, and I'll attend to you when I have killed this scoundrel!' The woman shrieked and fell on her knees. The man paid no attention to her, but came towards me, cursing like an Alderman, while the other man kept crying out, 'Down with him! Down with him!'

"Now comes in what is to me the queerest part of the whole business. Considering I wasn't armed, and considering that neither of the men had a pistol what I ought to have done was clear enough. Any man brought up as I was in a community where rough-and-tumble fighting was the National amusement, as you might say, would have thrown the first thing that came handy into the big man's face, and then knocked him and his companion down before he could have used his sword. But I didn't do anything of the sort. I sprang into the corner of the room where the figure in armor stood and snatched the sword that it had in its hand. Then I put my back against the wall and pulled one of the marble-topped tables in front of me, and said very quietly to the man: 'Unless you beg this lady's pardon and mine on your knees I shall do you the unmerited honor of killing you.'

"Well, the big man came on, and for the next five minutes we had some of the prettiest fencing you ever dreamed of. I told you I had never had a sword in my hand before, yet there I was fencing as if I had been at it all my life, and I felt just as confident that the fellow's sword would never touch me, and that I should kill him, as I ever felt of anything since I was born. Good gracious! how I did enjoy that fight! Presently the man stopped to get his breath, and I bowed very politely to him, and said that perhaps his comrade would take his place while he was resting. However, the little man didn't seem to hanker after fighting, and he kept in the background and confined himself to telling the other to cut my heart out, which was an easy line of policy for him.

"We went to fencing again, and I could see in the man's eye that he was getting frightened. This time, however, I didn't waste any time in airs and graces. Before we had fenced two minutes I ran him clear through the body, and he was dead before I could fairly draw out my sword. Then I turned and bowed to the woman—not as a free and independent American citizen bows, but after the style of some ridiculous French dancing master—and saying to the smaller man, 'Fellow, open the door and show the light!' I walked out. The man did as I ordered him, but before I had gone down the first flight of stairs the door was shut and I was in darkness again.

"I climbed down slow and cautious, holding my sword in my hand with the point in front of me. Suddenly there was a gleam of light which instantly disappeared. I knew what it meant. Some one had opened the door of the room where we had been fighting and had shut it again. Probably the little man had plucked up courage enough to pursue me and stab me in the dark.

"I waited where I was with my back up against the side of the house, for I calculated that if the man was following me he would keep hold of the banisters. After a bit I distinctly heard some one coming down the flight above, but making hardly any noise. The man had evidently taken off his boots, which would help him to move faster than I could, besides preventing him from making any noise.

"I waited, hardly allowing myself to breathe, till I judged he was close to me, and then I lunged with my sword. I felt the sword point strike him and pierce deep into him. There was a yell and the man fell heavily on the stairs, while his sword went rattling down to the bottom.

"I wasted no more time with him but drawing out my sword I wiped it as well as I could in the dark on the inside of my coat. It seemed to me that those stairs had multiplied since I climbed them—when, of course, they hadn't—and that I would never reach the street again. However, I came to the bottom at last, and out into the street. Not a soul was to be seen. I ran at the top of my speed down the dark street till I came to the little open square. I made a few more turns and found myself in a well-lighted and crowded street, where I soon picked up a cab and got back to my hotel, carrying the sword hid under my overcoat.

"The next morning I did my level best to find the house where I had been that night, but I couldn't find it, though I walked till I was dead tired. Then, thinking that I had better get out of Rouong before the police should hear of the affair, I took the noon train to Paris.

"My idea," said I, "is that you dreamed the whole thing."

Roebuck got up, and unlocking a closet, brought out an old-fashioned rapier. "There," said he, "is the sword I brought away with me. I couldn't very well dream solid steel and brass, could I?"

I looked at the weapon. On the hilt was a coat-of-arms partly obliterated with rust. I rubbed it with my handkerchief until it was so plain that it could readily be perceived. It was the arms of the De Chevreuil family.

I gave the sword back to my friend, calling his attention to the coat-of-arms, which he had not previously noticed. "If you were really a De Chevreuil," I said, "this would have been the sword of one of your ancestors. Go to some doctor who has made a study of heredity and tell him the whole story. Perhaps he can explain it, but I am very sure that I can't." I left Paris the next day for a month in Switzerland, and when I returned I found that Roebuck had gone to America. I have never heard of him since. Often after he had gone I thought of going to Charcot and telling him the story just as Roebuck told it to me, and asking him if there was any theory by which he could explain it. But, of course, I never did anything of the kind, and now Charcot has gone where he is done with theories.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Hunting in Great Britain.

Although a good many of those whose apparent desire it is to curtail or destroy the sports and amusements of others would have it otherwise, it is a fact that hunting, whether of stag, fox or hare, is in a more flourishing condition at the present moment than it ever was before. There are now no fewer than twenty-two packs of staghounds in the United Kingdom, 188 of foxhounds and nearly 200 of harriers and beagles, while in each succeeding year followers of hounds get more numerous, until it has actually become a serious question with some masters, How can we keep down our fields?

The cub-hunting season, which is practically at an end, has, excepting with the Earl of Yarborough's and a few other packs, been scarcely so successful as usual, owing to the dry state of the ground and the consequent lack of scent; but the great desideratum was rain, and now that we have had that in abundance, the prospects of the regular season are rosy.—London Telegraph.

An Ancient Pennsylvania Farm.

The Lovett family have had, in direct line of descent, continuous possession of a farm at Emile, four miles from Bristol, in Bucks County, for 212 years. The present owner of the manor, Joseph L. Lovett, has in his possession the original deed for the land, bearing the signatures of the Duke of York and William Penn. The old Penn farm, at Penn's Manor, is but a short distance from the Lovett farm, and the latter at one time included the farm owned by the Penns. The land has done justice to the flattering reports sent back to the old country by the first settlers who landed with Penn on the shore of the Delaware, and has yielded prolific crops to reward the labors of its owners. The present owner planted a grove of chestnut trees some years ago. They were grafted and bare an excellent quality of nuts this year, the land being especially favorable to the nurture of the trees and fruit. Forty of the nuts were sufficient to fill a quart measure, and they found a ready sale in the Philadelphia market for from $12 to $15 a bushel.—Philadelphia Record.

Not a Bit of It.

"Ther," remarked Dismal Dawson, "ther goes another of the fellers that is livin' off of us pore workinmen."

"He don't look like no plute," said Everett Wrest.

"He ain't. He's one of them joke writers."—Indianapolis Journal.

Spanish Superstition About Tuesday.

There is a Spanish proverb that "On Tuesday one should neither travel nor marry," and this superstition is so ingrained that, even in Madrid, there are never any weddings on Tuesdays, and the trains are almost empty.

Jewish Footwear.

The Jews made shoes of rushes, leather, linen and wood.

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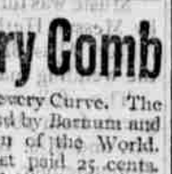

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THE MARKETS.

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Eggs per dozen	.28
Lard per lb	.12½
Ham per pound	.13
Pork, whole, per pound	.07 to .08
Beef, quarter, per pound	.06 to .08
Wheat per bushel	.70
Oats " "	.45
Rye " "	.65
Wheat flour per bbl	2 85
Hay per ton	14 00 to 16.00
Potatoes per bushel	.75
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25 to .30
Tallow per lb	.04
Shoulder " "	.10
Side meat " "	.10
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.16
Raspberries	.16
Cow Hides per lb	.03
Steer " " "	.02
Calf Skin	.40 to .50
Sheep pelts	.60
Shelled corn per bus	.75
Corn meal, cwt	2.00
Bran, "	1.10
Chop "	1.25
Middlings "	1 10
Chickens per lb new	.10
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12
Geese " "	.10
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WASHINGTON.

What the Behring Sea Commission Cost.--The Financial Bills of Senators Jones and Smith (names somewhat familiar).--An Over-supply of Beef.--Republican Attitude Obnoxious.--Judge Ricks Censured.--Senator Butler and Governor Tillman.--Railroad Pooling Bill Favorably Reported.--Senator Sherman Don't Touch the Sugar Trust.--Income Tax.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1895.

Secretary Gresham will submit some very interesting documents to Congress in response to the resolution adopted by the House, calling for information concerning the expenses of the Behring Sea commission, appointed by the President Harrison, and the cost to the United States, Great Britain and Germany to maintain the government of Samoa. These documents will show that members and supporters of the Harrison administration are in no position to criticize the foreign policy of the present or any other administration.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced his financial bill in the Senate this week just as any ordinary bill is introduced, although he had hoped that it might have had the endorsement of the finance committee before it was formally brought to the attention of the Senate. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in his discretion bonds at 3 per cent. up to $500,000,000; provides that the tax on national bank currency shall be one-fourth of one per cent, and that they may issue currency up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them; also, for the unlimited coinage of silver, the government to retain as seigniorage the difference between the market value of the bullion and the face value of the money coined. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, also introduced a financial bill, which merely provides for the issue of bonds and the establishment of a non-partisan monetary commission, to investigate and report to Congress next December. There is no apparent change in the financial situation in the House, which has lately been looking to the Senate, if not for guidance, at least for a pointer.

Mr. W. J. Broderick, president of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange, is in Washington helping others interested in our foreign meat and cattle trade to get that obnoxious differential sugar tariff repealed. Mr. Broderick says not a word about diseased American cattle would have been heard from Europe if that differential duty had not been imposed, and he added: "If it is not repealed, we shall lose the entire trade of continental Europe, and the producers of beef will have to rely solely on their home market. That market is already suffering with a ruinous oversupply. It is a fine object lesson of what protection will do, and shows up the beauties of a home market perfectly. In the meantime the cattle growers of the west are wondering if this Congress has any intention of legislating in the interests of the people." The obstacle to the repeal of the differential duty is the Senate. A bill for its repeal has been favorably reported to the House, and will be passed, but it will require strong pressure from the public to get it through the Senate.

By a vote of 9 to 7 the Judiciary Committee of the House adopted a resolution censuring Judge Ricks, of Ohio, for his methods of making up his official accounts when he first became judge, instead of the impeachment resolution which the committee had first authorized. There will be a minority report, standing out for impeachment, presented to the House by Representative Bailey, of Texas.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is credited with the intention of trying to keep Senator-elect Tillman, who is to be his successor, out of his seat in the Senate, and his presentation of a petition from Dr. Sampson Pope, late democratic candidate for governor of South Carolina, asking that the Senate investigate charges of fraud which he makes against Tillman and his associates, makes it look as though he were properly credited. Senator Butler has always been popular with his democratic colleagues, but most of them think he is making a serious mistake in supporting the request for a Congressional investigation of a State election.

Senators Gorman, Smith and Lind say gave notice to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, after tie votes had prevented the adoption of several amendments they favored, that they would consent to have the railroad pooling bill favorably reported to the Senate and take their chance of getting their amendments adopted by vote of the Senate. Accordingly the bill has been favorably reported to the Senate just as it was passed by the House.

Senator Sherman's anti-trust law is no better than some of the other laws with which his name has been connected. The Supreme Court this week decided that it did not touch the sugar trust.

The income tax won easily in its first legal contest. Judge Hagner, sitting in the equity branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, refused to grant an injunction asked for to prevent the collection of the income tax and decided the tax to be valid. An appeal was noted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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The Trolley Tie-up.

The tie-up of the trolley-cars in Brooklyn demonstrates again the inconvenience that may result to the public when labor like capital organizes for pecuniary advantage, and when labor like capitol resorts to both fair and foul means to make more money, or to hold advantages already acquired by force of organization or undue advantage. Capital being always organized and on the alert, and labor being instructed by our statesmen and politicians that it may do the same, and that it owes it to itself to do the same, is a prevailing condition now portentous of bitter strife where peace should prevail for the common good, and it is also portentous of incessant trouble between organized labor and organized capital. The trolley-car tie up is only one of a series of contests that are inevitable between labor and capital.

In this case capital first tied up labor by demanding their presence at their post of duty, without pay, while waiting orders. Labor wanted to be at liberty while thus idle; or else they wanted 25 cents a day additional for remaining at post of duty idle. Capital refused both propositions and labor struck; and hence the row in Brooklyn.

STARVING IN NEBRASKA.

Hundreds of Families Have Nothing to Eat and no Fuel and Children are Nearly Naked.

The distress in this state is appalling. No picture of the suffering has been overdrawn and a great many sad cases have been suppressed. Thus far there has been but little cold weather and no snow. Hundreds of families have nothing to eat and no fuel and children are so nearly naked that they are kept from school. At least one fifth of the people have become county charges which has depleted the county treasury and depreciated county paper until it is not worth more than half its face value, and is still going down. It is impossible for the people to care for the destitute and unless a large amount of outside assistance is received at once some of the worthy farmers and their families will perish. The people are most in need of clothing, and anything in that line cannot fail to alleviate suffering.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

A Bill in the House Incorporating the National Central Railway.

Mr. Childs, Illinois, recently introduced in the house a bill to incorporate the National Central Railway Company. It authorizes the laying out and equipping of a railway from a point on the Hudson river, or from some point in San Francisco.

The road is to be constructed in the most improved manner and of the best materials known in the art of railroad building. The capital stock of the company is to be $400,000,000. If the company so elect, the government is to guarantee the interest upon bonds sold to aid in construction of the road.

A False Diagnosis.

La Grippe is confounded by many persons with a severe attack of catarrh, which in some respects resembles the former. These individuals suffer severely with pain about the forehead, eyes and ears, with soreness in throat and stoppage of the nasal passages, and in fact, are incapacitated for work of any kind for days at a time. These are catarrhal sufferers. Ely's Cream Balm has been used with the best results in such cases. The remedy will give instant relief.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish this paper and the twice-a-week New York *World* all for only $1.75 a year. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and The New York *World* twice every week at extraordinarily low rates. tf.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOOT-BALL.

The past year was an eventful one for foot-ball. During the winter a committee consisting of Dr. W. A. Brooks, Harvard; Walter Camp, Yale; Alexander Moffat, Princeton; Paul J. Dashiell, Lehigh; and John C. Bell, Pennsylvania, met in New York and drafted a revision of the rules, which, it was supposed, would do away with the dangerous features of the game and also prevent brutality. Flying wedges and mass plays were abolished; opening plays were limited to an actual kick of ten yards into the opponents' territory; the full back was protected by being allowed to signal for a free catch, and tries for goal from the field were encouraged; the flying interference of 1893 was legislated against, a new rule providing that not more than three men should start before the ball was put into play. It was soon predicted, however, that little change would be effected in the manner of playing the game.

The larger teams went into training even earlier than usual. Pennsylvania's team being taken to Broadwater in September. Much interest was felt as to the outcome of the season and as to the novel methods of play to be derived from the new rules. It was expected that Harvard and Pennsylvania would develop the most original plays, but it was also felt that Mr. Camp, having been active in the committee, his well known tactical genius would probably provide strong and original methods for Yale. During the early part of the season the usual difficulties in arranging dates were experienced. Princeton was desirous of playing Harvard, but as Yale had declined to meet Pennsylvania, Harvard did not wish to arrange a longer schedule than her chief rival. After many delays, the date for the Princeton-Pennsylvania game was fixed for November 10th, at the Trenton State Fair Grounds.

The first games showed that the knowledge of foot-ball was spreading among the smaller colleges. Williams scored a touchdown on Yale, and Brown on Harvard, and the Princeton-Cornell game on October 20th was won by the former by a score of only 12 to 4. Cornell's success was followed in a week by the surprise of their scoring 12 to Harvard's 22 on Manhattan Field. On the same day West Point kicked a goal from the field against Yale. In the meantime, Pennsylvania's substitute team had only won from the Crescents by 18 to 10 in Brooklyn on October 20th, and on October 26th the University of Virginia scored 6 to Pennsylvania's 14. Up to the time of the Crescent game, Pennsylvania had shown the best form of all the colleges, but at this period, with several men injured or stale, her work fell off. After the game with Lafayette, on October 31st, when Pennsylvania's whole team played very sluggishly, it seemed certain that Princeton would win the game on November 10th. The Pennsylvania men were at once pronounced to be overtrained and were given a respite. A few days before the Princeton game they were taken to the Delaware Water Gap, whence they only returned on the morning of the game.

A crowd of at least 12,000 people made the journey to Trenton to see the contest, which was rendered more interesting from the assertions that if Princeton won she would decline to play Pennsylvania in future and thus bring about a league between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. The odds before the game were two to one against Pennsylvania, and the result was a complete surprise. Critics had predicted that Pennsylvania's line would be weak, and unable to assist her backs, and that Princeton, though she had lost King and Balliet, would break Pennsylvania's centre at will. Princeton, however, was outclassed in every department, and after a fast and fierce game was beaten 12 to 0. It was admitted that but for a mistake of the referee Pennsylvania's score would have been larger. The victory was largely due to the strategy employed by George Woodruff, the Pennsylvania coach, and to his new tactics, a completely novel and unexpected system of both offense and defense being exhibited by Pennsylvania. The new interference, based on the privilege afforded by the new rules, of starting three men before the ball was but in play, consisted of keeping only five men in the line, and dropping back the guards to form a tandem interference with one of the backs. The play was wholly in Princeton's territory, and every man on Pennsylvania's team played a remarkable game.

The effect of this game was to establish Pennsylvania at once, by general consent, as one of the four foremost colleges. On November 17th, Cornell, which had been admirably coached by Marshall Newell, of Harvard, met Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and showed remarkable form, being beaten only 6 to 0. In this game Captain Knipe was unable to play for Pennsylvania.

Harvard and Yale met at Springfield on November 24th. Yale was the favorite, but Harvard's playing was a revelation. She had many green men on her team, but the whole eleven played well, and a remarkable exhibition of modern foot-ball was given, her interference being formed, as was Pennsylvania's, by keeping only five men in the line and dropping back Waters, her strongest player. She made costly mistakes, however, and suffered severely by the decisions of the referee and umpire, who, it was generally alleged, had deprived her of at least seven points, a safety touchdown, and a goal from the field, the latter being kicked as the whistle blew for time. Yale played a strong game, and showed the best strategy; but neither her team nor her plays was as good as Harvard's. The final score was 12 to 4.

The only Thanksgiving Day game was that played at Philadelphia between Harvard and Pennsylvania. Yale had refused to play Princeton on Thanksgiving Day in New York, alleging that it was impossible for her to play again so soon after the Harvard game. The result of the Harvard-Pennsylvania game seemed to justify her position, for the Harvard team was beaten 18 to 4, a larger score than the actual difference between the two teams rendered likely. The game was played on a clear day on the University's athletic field, and was witnessed by 25,000 people. It was distinguished by much kicking and open play, and was admitted to be one of the most beautiful displays of scientific foot ball ever seen. Pennsylvania's open interference was remarkable, Osgood making three runs, of 45, 50, and 60 yards, aided by successive interferers.

The season ended on December 1st with the Yale-Princeton game. The day was rainy. Princeton's playing was poor, and Yale won without much exertion, by 24 to 0. Yale did not show any novel plays, except a modification of Pennsylvania's interference of 1893. Princeton tried a new flying interference, but did not use it enough.

In many ways the season ended more unsatisfactorily than ever. Pennsylvania and Yale did not meet, and Pennsylvania was assigned the championship by many critics, both on form and on account of Yale's declination to meet her. The Yale-Harvard game had been productive of much foul play, and the Yale Princeton game was played under police supervision. It was agreed that the new rules, while they had promoted kicking, had failed to stop momentum plays. On Thanksgiving Day the captain of the Georgetown team was paralyzed, and the Faculty of the college prohibited the game. But the number of games played during the season showed that foot ball had become a national institution, and the chief desire was still to modify and preserve it.

The names of the Pennsylvania team were: Gelbert and Rosengarten, ends; Wagenhurst and Minds, tackles; Woodruff and Wharton, guards; Bull, centre; Williams, quarter-back; Knipe and Osgood, half-backs; and Brooke, full-back. In the Cornell game, Farrer played left-tackle and Upton right end. It was a remarkable fact that in not one of her important games did Pennsylvania call in a substitute. Much of the success of the year was admittedly due to the efforts of Captain Knipe, whose field generalship was of a high order, and who in the Harvard and Princeton games played with extreme brilliancy.

It will pay you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. With pure blood you need not fear the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria or fevers. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and healthy.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

An Indian chief, growing old and weary of life, determined to set out for Paradise, or the place of rest, which he believed to lie beyond the winding river and blue hills in front of his dwelling.

He started, accompanied by his wife, his *son*, and two faithful followers—*his favorite dog* keeping close at his heels.

The way was long. The track lay up steep hill sides, and across parching plains, then through the deep snow of mountains.

After a time *the chieftain's wife* left his side and returned. *The dog, after looking back with a low whine, followed his master.*

The way grew more difficult, till at length *the son too faltered*, fell back, and left his father.

The chief's dog and two servants still remained; but after a while their courage failed. They besought him to turn homeward. But the chieftain turned towards the brilliant light streaming from the setting sun, where he thought he could already see the pearly gates of the Golden City, and said:

"Return if you will; I will struggle onward alone!"

The men turned back, sorry to leave their chief, yet glad to have his permission to go; *but the faithful dog lifted his wistful eyes to his master's face, nestled his rough head under his hand, and refused to leave him.*

Day by day, night after night, the pair went on together over crag and swamp and hill and valley, till at length there lay but one snow capped peak between the chief and his long-desired journey's end. The rosy and golden light from the Heavenly City streamed over the snow; but that did not make it less cold and deep.

As he bravely ploughed a passage across the chill height, against the freezing blast laden with snow flakes, he fell overpowered by the wind's icy breath.

But the dog, which had kept close to him all the while, now sprang forward; and lying on his breast kept the warmth in his feeble heart, *and licked his beloved master's face* and hands, making sharp cries to rouse him from the drowsiness which was creeping over him.

The chief awoke, and stumbling to his feet, patted the good dog, which by joyful gambols and cheerful barking tried to lead him onward.

In another half hour the chief stood knocking at the gate of Paradise, and a shining winged one looked over the glittering door.

"I wish to come in," said the chief.

"Willingly," replied the angel of the gate. "But what is that in the shadow behind you?"

"It is my faithful dog," said the chieftain.

"He cannot enter here," replied the angel. "You may come in, but you must leave him outside."

The chief pleaded earnestly with the angel, begging that his companion might be admitted; but all in vain.

"It is forbidden—it must not be," said the keeper of the gate. "Enter; *but the dog must remain without.*"

"*Then I will stay with him!*" said the Indian. "This creature has been faithful when all others forsook me! He has saved my life; *where he goes I will go!* I will share his fate as he shared mine!"

The chieftain was turning to leave the gate when lo! at his side, instead of the trembling limbs of the frightened dog with upturned timid face, there stood a bright form with white wings and a radiant countenance, but with clear eyes full of just such mild love as the creature's had been. Smiling, this fair vision took the hand of the chief, and leading him in at the open gate said, "*I was your guardian angel.* If you had not been true to me I could never have guided you within these gates. We will enter together and be happy forever."

BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1 50	10 05	5 10
Cameron	6 40	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 53	2 12	10 26	6 18
Catawissa	7 10	2 26	10 39	6 28
Rupert	7 17	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 23	2 36	10 49	6 39
Espy	7 33	2 43	....	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 40	2 50	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 44	2 54	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 58	3 04	11 12	7 06
Nescopeck	8 04	3 10	11 18	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 10	3 17	....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 20	3 29	11 33	7 35
Hunlock's	8 30	3 39	....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 37	3 46	11 49	7 54
Avondale	8 41	3 51	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 45	3 56	11 56	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 49	4 00	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 54	4 05	12 05	8 12
Bennett	8 58	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	9 00	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 05	4 17	12 16	8 25
West Pittston	9 10	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 14	4 25	12 23	8 33
Pittston	9 17	4 30	12 26	8 39
Duryea	9 20	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	12 40	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 48	9 07

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 55	1 30	5 07
Bellevue	6 05	....	....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 04	1 40	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 11	1 48	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 14	1 51	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 18	1 56	6 31
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 21	2 00	6 35
West Pittston	6 35	10 24	2 03	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 29	2 08	6 43
Forty Fort	6 45	....	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 36	2 16	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 39	2 22	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 43	2 27	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 47	2 32	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 54	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 00	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 10	3 01	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 17	7 47
Beach Haven	7 49	11 32	3 25	7 53
Berwick	7 58	11 40	3 35	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	....	3 40	....
Willow Grove	8 10	11 50	3 44	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	11 56	3 50	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 04	3 58	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 12	4 05	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 18	4 12	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 23	4 18	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 37	4 38	8 58
Chulasky	....	....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 05	12 46	4 51	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 00	5 05	9 25

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov. 25, '94.

		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Daily
Scranton (D & H)	lv	9 38	4 38	8 10	
Pittston " "	.....	10 00	5 00	8 59	
Wilkesbarre	lv	7 25	10 15	3 12	6 0
Plym'th Ferry	"	7 39	10 31	3 17	6 05
Nanticoke	"	7 49	10 50	3 25	6 14
Mocanaqua	"	8 01	11 00	3 46	6 25
Wapwallopen	"	8 11	11 09	3 56	6 4
Nescopeck	ar	8 15	11 11	4 18	6 5
Pottsville	lv	6 05	9 45	1 10	.....
Hazleton	"	7 10	11 05	3 01	.....
Tomhicken	"	7 20	11 25	3 22	.....
Fern Glen	"	7 25	11 34	3 30	.....
Rock Glen	"	7 41	11 40	3 57	.....
Nescopeck	ar	8 01		4 08	.....
Nescopeck	lv	8 25	11 60	4 0	.....
Creasy	"	8 33	Via	4 17	.....
Espy Ferry	"	8 43	Rock	4 27	.....
E. Bloomsburg	"	8 47	Glen	4 31	.....
Catawissa	ar	8 51	12 18	4 37	.....
Catawissa	lv	8 55	12 18	4 37	.....
Riverside	"	9 14	12 36	4 53	.....
Sunbury	"	9 35	1 00	5 15	.....
Sunbury	lv	9 56	1 35	5 40	.....
Lewisburg	ar	10 29	2 08	6 10	.....
Milton	"	10 44	2 03	6 06	.....
Williamsport	"	11 13	3 00	7 00	.....
Lock Haven	"	12 10	4 10	8 02	.....
Renova	"	P. M.	5 15	9 00	.....
Kane	"	.....	9 20	.....	.....
Sunbury	lv	9 48	1 56	5 23	.....
Harrisburg	ar	11 30	3 30	7 05	.....
Philadelphia	ar	3 00	6 10	11 1	.....
Baltimore	"	3 10	6 45	10 40	.....
Washington	"	4 3	7 10	.....	.....
Sunburg	lv	10 03	2 25	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc	ar	12 05	4 25	.....	.....
Pittsburg	"	8 10	11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg	lv	.....	3 50	7 35	.....
Pittsburg	ar	.....	11 50	2 00	.....

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ‖ Flag station.

		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Daily
Pittsburg	lv	7 05	3 10	.....	8 00	7 10
Harrisburg	ar	2 10	3 35	.....	3 2	3 30
Pittsburg	lv	.....	.....	.....	8 0	.....
Lewistown Jc.	"	.....	7 40	.....	3 6	.....
Sunbury	ar	.....	9 38	.....	5 6	.....
Washington	lv	P. M. 10 40	A. M.	.....	A. M. 10 30	A. M. .....
Baltimore	"	11 20	4 45	.....	11 40	4 45
Philadelphia	"	11 20	4 50	.....	12 2	4 50
Harrisburg	lv	A. M. 3 30	A. M. 8 15	.....	P. M. 3 5	A. M. 8 5
Sunbury	ar	5 08	9 55	.....	5 35	9 55
Erie	lv	P. M. 3 25	A. M.	.....	A. M.	P. M. 5 25
Kane	"	7 05	.....	.....	6 38	05
Renova	"	10 25	.....	.....	10 2	10 45
Lock Haven	"	11 25	‡ 7 15	.....	11 2	11 25
Williamsport	"	A. M. 3 25	8 15	.....	P. M. 4 00	A. M. 3 25
Milton	"	4 12	9 10	.....	4 54	4 12
Lewisburg	"	.....	9 00	.....	4 47	.....
Sunbury	ar	4 36	9 58	.....	5 21	4 35
Sunbury	lv	A. M. 5 25	A. M. 10 00	.....	P. M. 5 47	A. M. 10 40
Riverside	"	5 51	10 22	.....	6 09	10 22
Catawissa	"	6 10	10 40	.....	6 28	10 40
E. Bloomsburg	"	Via	10 48	.....	6 33	10 48
Espy Ferry	"	Rock	10 52	.....	6 38	10 52
Creasy	"	Glen.	11 01	.....	6 48	11 01
Nescopeck	ar	8 04	11 11	.....	6 58	11 11
Nescopeck	lv	.....	11 11	.....	6 58	.....
Rock Glen	ar	6 52	11 37	.....	7 22	.....
Fern Glen	"	6 59	11 42	.....	7 27	.....
Tomhicken	"	7 10	11 52	.....	7 34	.....
Hazleton	"	7 34	12 12	.....	7 53	.....
Pottsville	"	8 45	1 25	.....	9 05	.....
Nescopeck	lv	A. M. 8 04	A. M. 11 11	P. M. 1 48	P. M. 6 58	A. M. 11 11
Wapwallopen	ar	8 16	11 22	4 2	7 10	11 23
Mocanaqua	"	8 26	11 32	4 33	7 22	11 32
Nanticoke	"	8 46	11 54	4 47	7 44	11 54
Plym'th Ferry	"	8 51	P. M. 12 09	5 05	7 58	P. M. 12 52
Wilkesbarre	"	9 00	12 19	5 15	8 00	12 19
Pittston (D & H)	ar	A. M. 9 30	P. M. †12 49	P. M. † 5 41	P. M. † 8 32	.....
Scranton " "		10 05	1 16	6 08	9 03	.....

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ‖ Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

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READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect Nov. 18, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.35 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a. m., 12.15, 5.00 6.23, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a. m., 12.15 3.15 5.00, 6.23, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.20 a. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.10 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.18, 6.15.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, 11.45 a. m., 1.27, 3.27, 6.23.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 5.45 p. m.

SUNDAY—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7.35 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 and 5.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.15 a. m. and 4.32 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 4.00, 7.30, p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.

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SOUTH.				B. & S. R. R.		NORTH.		
P M	A M		Lv.	STATIONS.	Ar.	A M	P M	
6 20	7 20		Lv.	Bloomsburg D. L. & W. Dep		8 0	6 40	
6 26	7 18			P & R. Depot.		8 31	6 44	
6 24	7 18			Bloomsburg Main Street.		8 38	6 47	
6 20	7 10			Irondale		8 40	6 50	
6 12	7 03			Paper Mill		8 47	6 58	
6 09	7 00			Lightstreet		8 50	7 01	
5 54	6 10			Orangeville		8 59	7 10	
5 48	6 34			Forks		9 0	7 20	
5 41	6 35			Zaners		9 5	7 24	
5 27	6 28			Stillwater		9 20	7 29	
5 27	6 18			Benton		9 31	7 39	
5 22	6 14			Edsons		9 35	7 44	
5 20	6 12			Coles Creek		9 37	7 45	
5 16	6 08			Sugarloaf		9 42	7 52	
5 13	6 01			Laubachs		9 45	7 57	
5 08	5 53			Central		9 55	8 07	
5 00	5 50		Lv.	Jamison City	Ar.	10 00	8 10	
P M	A M					A M	P M	

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

Ex-Governor Pattison for Mayor of Philadelphia.

This is still an open question, not only with Philadelphians, but, because of the gravity of the occasion for reform there and the national reputation of the reformer, it is a case the outcome of which is being watched in many places besides Philadelphia and places which are perhaps in as much need of political purification. If Democratic New York city needed an exposure through the Lexow investigating committee, Republican Philadelphia is not a whit better, and she no doubt can reveal political corruption enough to nauseate the Quaker stomach—that is if her "true-inwardness" and hell-bent corruption is fully revealed and properly displayed.

The effort to defeat reformation in advance of the election, by setting up the claim that the reformer is ineligible on the ground of his being a non-resident, seems to be somewhat like the Queen Lane Reservoir, inasmuch as it would not hold water or stand the test of legal decision or constitutional law, when brought fairly and squarely to bear upon the case in point.

It is said by impartial writers from abroad, who have no finger or thumb in the reservoir pie, that ex-Governor Pattison's letter of acceptance of this nomination contains in itself a fair declaration of manly principle and purpose, well calculated to lift the pending campaign in that politically rotten city far above party lines.

It has taken Philadelphia many years of costly experience to realize the full wisdom of rotation of office as the founders saw it; a long time to recognize the senselessness of conducting municipal campaigns on strictly partisan issues and within strict party lines for the spoils the various offices can be made to shell out by hook and crook.

Already the unbiased and those seeking only good government are led to hope for and prophesy reformatory success through the general uprising of the independent voters of the city. This will be the more gratifying because all independence of action has been so conspicuously wanting in the past.

By express terms of the law governing or supposed to govern Philadelphia, the officers and members of every municipal department are forbidden to participate in political conventions or to impose or submit to the levy of a tax for political purposes. Heretofore there has been no pretence to live up to this law, and political assessments have been levied and collected right along much to the detriment of the minority and wholesome government for the majority. In fact Mr. Pattison holds that the utter disregard for this law has been largely responsible for the prevalent corruption in the municipal government. He promises, furthermore, that in the event of his election he will at least make an effort to enforce this purifying statute. That's why the rounders love him less and hate him more. Hitherto independent Democrats and Republicans have been run by machine Democrats and Republicans. A combination of forces alone can now affect relief, and the better element of Democrats and Republicans have combined on Pattison in the hope of that relief. In his letter of acceptance the Governor says;

"I will not only not permit the participation of the officers and employes of the city government in politics, but I will absolutely prohibit and prevent it. I will require of the members of the fire, the police and every other department abstention from all display of party feeling or interest and from every manner of interference in political affairs." We have no doubt the promise will be kept in case the ex-Governor is elected. He deserves to be elected, because his success at the polls affords the only hope of the redemption of Philadelphia from the ring rule which has blighted it for so many years.

Concerning this election the Centreville Record, of Maryland, says:

"Ex-Governor Pattison, by fidelity and integrity, has become a fixture in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in Pennsylvania. He has served them for two full terms as Governor of the State and twice in the position of Controller of Philadelphia. He has just laid aside the responsibilities of the Gubernatorial office, and doubtless anticipated enjoying a season of freedom from political and official care. But the Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated him for the Mayoralty of the city. Their choice is a splendid tribute to the public and private character of the man whom they have tested by four terms of public service."

And the Delaware Pilot also remarks:

"The Democrats of Philadelphia on Wednesday nominated ex-Governor Pattison for Mayor, and he has since been indorsed by the Independent Republicans. If the citizens of this boss-ridden, "Combine"-ruled community give him the support he deserves his election is more than probable. Philadelphia has for years been controlled by men who are in politics for what they get out of it, and the interests of the city have been neglected to such an extent that much of the trade which properly belongs to Philadelphia has been driven to other ports. With Pattison for Mayor the rodents that have undermined the city will be driven out, reforms will be inaugurated, their affairs will be economically and honestly administered, and we may expect in the near future to see an extended and new Philadelphia."

Newspaper Detective Work.

One of the most important functions of the modern newspapers is the detection and exposure of crime and crookedness among public officials and it affords the broadest field for the newspaper as a detective agent. The vigorous and fearless exercise of this function by the press is the strongest safeguard against maladministration in public affairs, says the Omaha *Bee*. The searchlight of the press, more than any other agency, has been the terror of evildoers in all vocations, and especially among public officials and in public institutions. The Tammany ring was broken up by the New York *Times* and its staff of reporters acting in the capacity of detectives and Boss Tweed and his accomplices were not only driven from power and place, but made to suffer the penalties of the law by the irresistible force of the public opinion formulated through the papers in the great metropolis that were not owned or controlled by Tweed and his gang.

The breaking up of the new Tammany ring, the forced retirement of Boss Crocker and the exposures of rottenness in the New York police are all due to the fearless exercise of detective functions by the press. It was a reporter acting as a detective that brought to light the horrors of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and every metropolitan paper of any pretension is always prepared to embark in any inquisition that would lead to the detection and exposure of wrongdoing and crimininal practices in public places.

Only three weeks ago the Chicago *Herald* detailed one of its staff to play detective upon boodle councilmen and created a sensation by pinning down a member who offered to deliver a majority of the Chicago council for $25,000.

A New Judicial District.

Senator Quay has introduced a bill to create the Northern Judicial district of the State of Pennsylvania and to fix the time and places for holding courts therein. The bill provides that the counties of Wayne, Pike and Monroe shall be detached from the Eastern district and the counties of Susquehanna, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Montour, Lycoming, Clinton, Union, Snyder, Centre and Cameron shall be detached from the Western district and that these counties shall constitute an additional district, to be known as the Northern Judicial district. The bill also provides that the new district shall be separated into two divisions and two regular terms of the circuit and district courts shall be held annually in each division.

Legal Light Wanted.

The proposition to eliminate ignorance by publishing in at least one county paper all future legislative enactments is very good so far as it goes; but it don't go quite far enough in our opinion. We give as a reason that there are several parties in each county needing legal light badly, and if you only thus enlighten the Republicans what are we ignorant Democrats going to do for want of the light our legislative statesmen are industriously shedding forth from time to time. We move to amend by squelching the *Legislative Record* as a thoroughly useless and unappreciated expense, and in lieu thereof lets have published in at least two politically opposing papers (never mind about the Prohibitionists) at each county seat all laws in their perfected form that pass the Legislature. This would be extending the greatest good where it is most needed.

On the 19th of next month the sovereign power will again have the opportunity to try its power on the other influential powers by electing some more so called servants of the people. Let's not forget to exert the right kind of power on this occasion. This is our only hope for good government.

The Week in Trade Circles.

Business during the past week has been unfavorably affected by the embarrassment of the Federal Treasury. About $12,000,000 of gold has been withdrawn, chiefly for export, and the gold reserve has fallen to approximately $58,000,000, which is less than $6,000,000 above the minimum reserve on record. The gold shipments in four weeks of January have aggregated $20,000,000, but even this large total was exceeded in four weeks of May last year, when $22,000,000 gold was exported. It is not the fact of gold shipments, but rather the conditions which have caused them which creates uneasiness. The distrust engendered by the failure of Congress to provide a measure of relief for the Treasury has been a disturbing factor in the markets, and has caused hesitancy and caution in the operations of business men. Merchandise exports are increasing, and from New York alone in three weeks of January is shown a comparative gain of $1,525,024. A relative increase of $6,108,006 in imports during the same period affords encouragement to the expectation of a rising tide of Government revenue from customs under the operation of the new Tariff law. Improvement is noted in the demand for wool and woolen manfactures, and the distribution of other products has not been sensibly checked; but the growth of demand as a rule has not kept pace with the expansion of industrial output, and the general price tendency has continued downward. Business failures in the United States and Canada during the last week numbered 422, against 485 for the corresponding week last year. According to R. G. Dun & Co. the liabilities involved in failures during seventeen days of January were $7,501,209, against $13,668,990 in eighteen days last year.—*Phila. Record.*

Without perhaps fully contemplating the difficulty of the work to be done in this country the pope calls upon the bishops to turn aside the workingmen's associations from law breaking and violence. He urges them to teach newspaper men to respect religion and truth and to reprove those journals which pass judgment upon his episcopal [or Catholic] acts; finally to turn Protestants to catholicism by charity, by instruction in the doctrine of the Catholic church and by leading exemplary lives.

In conclusion his holiness recommends the sending of missionaries to the Indians.

Among the many things doubtful as to who will assist Governor Hastings to administer the affairs of state it is said the newspaper fraternity will get there as aide de camp in the person of Henry Hall, the versatile correspondent for the Pittsburg *Times*. Considering the heart burnings from disappointments elsewhere that's glory enough for one revolution.

Miss Katie Rosengrant
Ulster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face

and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well." MISS KATIE ROSENGRANT, Ulster, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Monday, the 25th day of February, A. D., 1895, by W. B. Cummings, George W. Verdy, Anna L. Churchill, Henry C. Churchill, Robert Elliott and Charles W. Frantz, under Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations approved April 29th, A. D., 1874," and the several supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called the Cummings & Verdy Company, the character and object of which is "the manufacturing of chewing gum and other confections and marketing the products." And for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

C. G. BARKLEY,
C. W. MILLER,
Solicitors.

2-1-4t

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

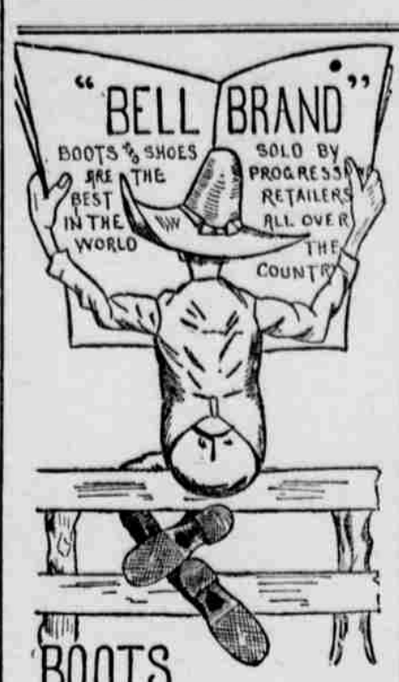
Merchant TAILOR,

AND HATTER.

SUITS FROM $18.00.

CORNER MAIN & MARKET Sts. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TROUSERS FROM $5.00.



BOOTS AND SHOES.

Rubber Boots and Overshoes for Men, Women, Children and everybody. Now is the season for them. Buy them of

J. A. HESS,
Main Street.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. MacTAGGART,

THE NOTED

Specialist

OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN

LONG STANDING CHRONIC CASES AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

—) OF (—

HARRISBURG, - PA.,

27 Herr St., between 2d and 3d Sts.,

Where he can be seen five days in the week, viz: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, (Sunday from 1 to 4 P. M.,) and Mondays,

WILL VISIT

BLOOMSBURG,

AT THE

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

OFFICE HOURS—Office hours will be from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning. From 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, excepting Sunday.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Many years' experience has taught him that nearly all ailments can be cured or greatly helped. The diseases he treats are Consumption, all Bronchial Affections, Loss of Manhood Crooked Limbs, Wry Necks, Barrenness, Scrofula Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Ulcers and Old Sores of every description, Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Gastritis, Congestion, Canker, Tonsilitis, Deafness, St. Vitus' Dance, Impediment of Speech, Loss of Voice, Stuttering, Cancer of the Stomach, Piles, Jaundice, Constipation, Biliousness, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Fistula, Bilious Colic, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Intestinal Worms and Liver Complaints.

However, it must be remembered that he will not undertake to treat all cases *but only those* which he is positive can be cured or greatly relieved, and will tell you at once which, *if either*, can be accomplished

DR. MacTAGGART is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, who makes an exclusive specialty of treating Chronic Cases and the Diseases of Women. Those who have been suffering for years should call at once and learn whether their ailment can be cured or not. No cases received unless they can be cured or greatly helped.

What Dr. MacTaggart HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Doctor wishes the public to understand that he is not soliciting the ordinary run of cases, but desires just such diseases to treat that other physicians cannot succeed with or at least fail to cure. When you suffer from such *consult* HIM (consultation is free), have him thoroughly diagnose your case, and then what he tells you can be relied upon as a fact beyond refutation. Some may say, "Why go to Dr. MacTaggart when we have as good doctors here as anywhere?" Yes, so you have in their line of practice, but *not* in those specialties that Dr. MacTaggart is schooled and practiced in. In support of this unqualified assertion read his testimonials—not only read them, but investigate the truthfulness of them. Where are the physicians who can remove cancers without pain and cure it beyond peradventure? He does it. Where can you find another physician in Pennsylvania who can remove tumors of even 60 pounds weight without the use of the knife, without pain, and without leaving a scar? Dr. MacTaggart does it. What physician can cure fistulas without cutting or causing the least pain or soreness during treatment? Dr. MacTaggart does it successfully. These are golden truths—*golden* because it proves beyond dispute that the science of medicine in specialties particularly, is advancing with rapid strides far in the lead of the regular practioner. 1-18-3y.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

A Clean Sweep.

A revolution in a winter stock is even more necessary than a change in politics. There never was, and never will be, more need for heavy raiment than exists at present, and never was, nor can be more of a disposition on our part to draw it out.

....NOW FOR IT....

We have advertised bargains so much of late that it seems an old story, but you know old stories that are told good never get old. We do not want so many goods, we want the money, and when we offer you such bargains why don't you embrace the opportunity. Girls, just buy one of those dress patterns that we are selling for $2.95, get it made into a dress and see how soon some young man will try to embrace you—sooner than you have embraced this opportunity. Underwear: men's, boy's, ladies' misses and children's go along in this sale. Everything goes at reduced prices.

Coats and Capes, what is left of them, go at cost now, so if we have the size it will pay you to see them.

Rubbers of all kinds, broad, pointed toes, to suit the shoes.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

We offer you now Johnson Bros., semi-porcelain ware, guaranteed not to craze, 100 pieces for $12.00. Can match your set up for you at any time you wish. Larger and smaller sets to suit the buyer. China dinner sets reduced from $22 to $18, to close out. 130 piece set Vienna China dinner set $28.00.

Grocery Department ::

Here they go! Elegant California fruits, peas, peaches, apricots and plums at pretty nearly half, 30 cents and 35 cts. the can; now they go for 18 cents. Our window is full of them and they are the finest in the market. Asparagus tips at 35 cents, used to be 50 cents last year. All fresh goods. Uncleaned currants at 6 lbs. 4 25 cents. Hemlock flour, full roller ground at $2.85 the barrel.

☞**WATCH FOR SMALL BILLS**—From now on until May 1st, 1895, any person purchasing from $25 to $50 of goods at our store for cash, we will present with a handsome piece of furniture. Liberal prices to select from. Call and see them. We issue cards for the use of yourself and family. P. & H.

PURSEL & HARMAN

BLOOMSBURG, - PA.

We are in receipt almost daily of new patterns of *Wall Paper*. In a few weeks our stock will be complete and ready for your inspection. If you intend papering in the spring, or even if you have not yet decided to do so, call and see for how small an amount you can make your home bright and cheerful. Don't be deceived by circulars or advertisements offering you paper at ridiculously low prices, it will prove expensive in the end. We have some old stock that we will sell at very low prices. Our stock of Room Moulding cannot be surpassed by any one in town.

William H. Slate,

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER.

Exchange Block.

Lumber For Sale

on Iram Derr's land, near A. J. Derr's store, Jackson township, Pa.

Shingles, Plastering Lath, Hemlock and Pine cut to bills.

We have saw-mills on this tract running daily, and have there on hand and can cut timber &c. at any time.

Shingles, No 1, all 5 and 6 in. selected,		$1.50 M
" No 1, all 5 and 6 in. best pine,		$2.50 M
Plastering lath, 4 ft. long,		$1.50 M
" " 3 ft. long,		$1.25 M
Hemlock, common sizes,		$8.00 M

For special orders and for Terms &c, write or call at office of

CREASY & WELLS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
8-24-1y

MONEY LOANED

Do you want to borrow money on equitable terms?
Do you desire to pay off a mortgage and re-borrow the money at 5 per cent. interest annually?
Would you care to be so situated that you could reduce the mortgage against your home by paying off a small amount monthly and at the end of each year receive credit for all paid? With interest being charged only on remaining portion of loan.
Would you like to buy your family a home? If so, read the following:

I represent a Company that has embodied in its plan all the features enumerated above and many more. Can you see any reason why you should pay a large interest for money when you have good security? Can you present any good reason why it is not as well to receive profits yearly as to wait from 7 to 10 years as one does in many of the Associations? Is not the reduction of interest yearly better than waiting many years for profits? Borrowers under the plan represented by me assume absolutely no risk as each $1.00 paid on the loan is credited on the mortgage, thereby reducing it in proportion to the amount paid.

Building Associations have benefitted hundreds of thousands, so did the old cars that were propelled by horses. Our plan is as far superior to Building Associations as the trolley cars are to the old antiquated horse car system. My time is too much occupied to answer questions for the curious, but those seeking information for the betterment of their condition will receive full information promptly. We offer an investment to those who have a small amount to save monthly that has no superior as to safety and seldom equaled for profits. Call or write.

S. D. NEYHARD,
Office COLUMBIAN Bldg., BLOOMSBURG, PA.
1-4-3m. 3d floor. Box 434.

WHAT
IRON
WILL DO.

IRON
IS NATURE'S OWN TONIC.
Stimulates the appetite and produces refreshing sleep.
GIVES VITAL STRENGTH TO NURSING MOTHERS.
Checks wasting diseases, stops night sweats, cures incipient consumption.
Increases strength and flesh.
MAKES RED, RICH BLOOD,
Promotes healthy lung tissue.
Will give the pale and puny the rosy cheeks of youth.
CURES ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Makes strong men and women of weaklings.

GILMORE'S IRON TONIC PILLS

Cure all Wasting Diseases and their Sequences,

BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

They are neither styptic nor caustic. They have no coagulating effect on the contents of the stomach or its lining; consequently do not hurt the teeth or cause constipation or diarrhœa, as do the usual forms of Iron. 10 days treatment 50c, pamphlet free. If not kept by your druggist, address

GILMORE & CO.,
CINCINNATI. O.

For sale in Bloomsburg, Pa., by *MOYER BROS.*, Druggists. 1-25-1y

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR CLUB OFFERS.

Every subscriber, new or old, who pays one full year in advance, will receive free for one year *The American Farm News.*

THE COLUMBIAN and the *Philadelphia Weekly Times* for one year for $1.40.

THE COLUMBIAN and the *New York World* twice a week, for $1 75. This is a great combination, one of the best we ever offered. The twice a week *World* contains twelve pages of the news of the world. It is the best value ever offered for the money. Try it. tf.

The Bloomsburg Car Mf'g. Company has secured a large contract for cars for parties in Cuba.

The window decorations in Wesley Moyer's new stand indicate that Valentine day is near at hand.

1895 calendars are given away at this office. Call and get one, or on receipt of a request on a postal card, we will mail free to any address in the county. tf.

Of the eighty-nine applicants for license in Columbia county this year all except that of Samuel Smith were granted. Mr. Smith withdrew his application before the assembling of the license court.

The following letters are advertised Jan. 29, 1895. Mrs. Susan Anthony, Mr. Hagenbuch, Mrs. Susan Ivens, Mr. John Newman, Miss Irene Miller, Mr. John Minor. Will be sent to the dead letter office Feby. 12, 1895.

JAMES H. MERCER, P. M.

Mrs. L. B. Wolf, a missionary who spent ten years of her life in India, will give a lecture, to women only, on the subject, "The women of India," in the Lutheran church, on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at 7.30 o'clock.

All women are most cordially invited to be present. No admission will be charged.

Dr. George Shattuck, whose business it is to mend broken bones and human injuries, and moreover an overseer of Harvard College, says it is better to break a few bones than to abolish the game of foot ball which is now so popular and invigorating among students. He would not object to some trifling changes in the rules of the game, however.

We are informed that the county auditors found Superintendent Johnston's account of the institute fund correct. He had filed in the commissioner's office last October when he received the two hundred dollars for institute purposes, all the receipts for moneys expended, and a statement of the same was exhibited before the auditors.

The Bloom Poor District Directors, namely, Messrs. A. C. Hidlay, J. M. Larish and O. T. Wilson, on Saturday made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

Secretary, C. A. Kleim; Treasurer, J. K. Grotz; physician for Bloomsburg and the Poor House, Dr. J. C. Rutter; physician for Scott township, Dr. F. W. Redeker; physician for Millville and vicinity, Dr. J. H. Christian.

Friend, neither lend a borrowing neighbor your tooth-pick or your newspaper. Let them buy in both cases; for there is no telling how soon you may want to use these articles. If you get a wedge in your teeth you want a tooth pick of your own, and if your paper is worth taking it is worth retaining for reference. As for wheelbarrows, &c., let your neighbors have them by all means, but draw the line on tooth-picks and newspapers.

Licenses must be lifted in fifteen days from the time they were granted.

The county statement will be published in this paper next week.

Certificates of nomination must be filed by the 1st, and nomination papers by Monday, the 4th.

Besides the properties advertised in this paper to be sold by Sheriff McHenry, those of T. W. Edgar, and Glen City Coal Co. will be sold at the court-house on February 9th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Among the many Bloomsburgers who enjoy taking advantage of the presence of the beautiful snow, singly, doubly and by the sled load, we mention the enjoyable ride of Messrs. W. H. Snyder and L. S. Wintersteen, to Catawissa last Sunday.

In the recent reorganization of the board of directors of the School Furnishing Company of Bloomsburg the following named officers were elected:

President, A. Z. Schoch; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Aikman; Directors, A. Z. Schoch, J. L. Moyer, C. M. Creveling, C. W. Neal, J. C. Brown, and Wm. M. Reber.

The following officers have been elected by the stockholders of the Farmers' Produce Exchange for the ensuing year:

J. Conner, President; Geo. W. Supplee, Secretary; Geo. W. Corell, Treasurer; Daniel Bryfogle, B. F. Battin, Directors; Miss Eva Rupert, A. W. Spear, Auditors; H. G. Supplee, Manager.

The Drummer Boy of Shiloh, which is to be played in the Opera House January 31, February 1st and 2, will be given as well if not better than before, and all persons attending who are dissatisfied will have their money cheerfully refunded as the drama and rendering is guaranteed to be as advertised. Nothing will be slighted or omitted and new attractions in the way of comedy will be introduced.

Last week the face of the editor of this paper was slightly swollen for a couple of days, resulting from an ulcerated tooth, and this led to many inquiries as to what lawyer it was that slipped up, or down, and kicked him in the jaw. The coincidence of an enlarged face and a local in the previous issue is what led to the confusion of jaws, and it was the high kicking of a young lawyer that led to the contusion of jaw. But it was the assistant editor's facial beauty that was marred by the heel of a slippery limb of the law, and not ours. We leave the public to guess who Everit was that did the high kicking.

Christian Endeavor Day.

The fourteenth Anniversary of the organization of the Christian Endeavor Society will be observed in a very intereresting and practical way on Sunday evening in the Lutheran Church. A large class of Juniors who have reached the age of 14 will be graduated into the Senior Society with a special inauguration service, conducted by the President of the Society, Mr. Frank Traub. There will also be an enjoyable programme of music and selections besides, followed with an address by Mrs. Rev. L. B. Wolf, a returned Missionary from India, who has been there ten years and has many interesting things to say aboutthe great country. There are few better speakers among missionaries than Mrs. Wolf.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The Law relating to money paid by the County needs amendment.

The act of 9 April 1867 authorizes and requires each county Superintendent of public schools in this commonwealth, once in each year, to hold a teachers' institute, continuing at least five days. He is required to prepare a roll of members and keep a record of attendance; and upon the presentation of a certificate, at the close of the session of each annual institute, setting forth these facts, and signed by the county Superintendent, to the treasurer of the county, he is authorized and required to pay immediately, out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the county Superintendent, one dollar for every three days spent by teachers of the county in attendanee at the institute, or as much of it as may be needed; such money to be expended by the county Superintendent, in procuring lecturers and instructors for the institute, &c· The amount to be drawn is limited to two hundred dollars, and the Superintendent must present vouchers for the same to the county auditors, showing that the money has been expended as intended.

Each county Superintendent who may draw money from the county treasury for the purposes named, shall file his account of all expenditures under the act, in the office of the county treasurer, with vouchers for the same, which shall be examined by the auditors in like manner as other county expenditures. This law was passed in 1867, and under it the county Superintendent is required only to file an account of his expenditures; nothing is said about receipts. If his vouchers show that he has paid out two hundred dollars for instructors and other necessary expenses, he is entitled to draw out that much from the county treasury. When the law was passed, it was not contemplated that there would be any sources of revenue connected with the institute, hence as no other moneys were expected to come into the hands of the county Superintendent, he was not required to account for any receipts. Since then the practice has been adopted in nearly all, if not all, the counties in the state, of providing a course of evening entertainments during the institute, and in the absence of any provision in the law authorizing this, the county Superintendent must personally assume the responsibility. If the lecture course pays, he has money in pocket; if it be a failure, he must pay the deficit out of his own purse. These entertainments have been well patronized here, and as a rule have more than paid their own expenses. Each teacher has been assessed a certain amount, a dollar or thereabouts, as an enrollment fee, and this has entitled them to admission to the course. Under the present law, as the county Superintendent is personally responsible for all bills incurred by these entertainments, there is no reason why he should not be entitled to the profits, if there be any, though our recollection is that the surplus has usually been carried over from year to year, and has gone into the lecture fund.

But no matter what the success of the lecture course may have been, the county is always called upon to pay two hundred dollars, the full amount allowed by law, because the expenses of the institute, outside of the lecture course, always exceed that amount.

Now, as there is no reason why there should be any surplus fund, and as there is no reason why the Superintendent should be personally responsible for any deficit, it seems to us that the act of 1867 needs some amendments.

As lecture courses have become a recognized feature in county institutes, the law should be so amended as to require the county Superintendent to provide such a course, and authorizing him to charge an enrollment fee for each teacher; he shall submit a statement of all receipts and expenses of the institute, and file the same with the vouchers, with the county commissioners, who shall issue an order for so much as is necessary to meet any deficit, to an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars. If the receipts exceed the expenses, the surplus shall be kept as a fund for the expenses of the next institute, and if there be any fund in the hands of the Superintendent at the expiration of his term of office, he shall hand it over to his successor.

This is only a general outline, and some further details should be arranged. If such an act were passed, it would be more satisfactory all around, and would prevent much of the controversy that has heretofore arisen as to what has become of the surplus, and the county would be compelled to pay only so much as is necessary to meet any deficit, and the Superintendent would be relieved from any personal liability.

Call at the COLUMBIAN office and get a handsome calendar for 1895. We give them away to adults. tf.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

12-28-1y. K. & Co.

On Tuesday night about a quarter of ten o'clock, as Lee Martin, clerk in J. G. Wells' jewelry store, was on his way home, and had reached Eli Jones' barn on East Third street, a man grabbed him by the arm and then struck him in the face. They grappled and Martin was thrown down, and his assailant placed his knee on his throat, but Martin succeeded in rolling him, and got on top and pounded the fellow in the face, and then ran for home. No damage was done save a few scratches. Whether the man was lying in wait for some one else and made a mistake, or was waiting for Martin, thinking he had the keys to the jewelry store, is not known. Not a word was spoken, and Lee does not know the party. He says, however, that he will mark him the next time, as he intends to go prepared for such ruffians.

A Colonial Mansion.

Paul E. Wirt, of Bloomsburg, of the Wirt Fountain Pen Company, spent Friday in this city with his architects, E. Culver & Son, looking for building material. Mr. Wirt is building one of the finest mansions in Central Pennsylvania. It will be situated on the hillside overlooking the city of Bloomsburg, with a grand view of the North Branch and its beautiful surrounding scenery for miles down the valley. To secure this choice location four lots were purchased and the buildings thereon demolished. The building will be a fine example of old colonial work, with stately doric columns extending from the stone entrance steps to the roof. The grounds will be laid out in graceful winding walks and driveways. When completed it will be one of the interesting sights of the city.—Williamsport *Sun.*

A RECEPTION.

On January 18, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Merrell started from the home of the bride, at Rohrsburg, Pa., amid showers of rice and old shoes, for a short tour via. Bloomsburg to Danville, stopping at the elegantly furnished "Montour House" of that place, arriving at 6 o'clock P. M. Leaving Jan. 19, at 9 A. M., for Greenwood via Millville, arriving at the home of the groom's parents 11 A. M., where they were royally received by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Merrell, together with over one hundred invited guests.

At 12 o'clock A. M. Prof. Otto Ikeler, brother of the bride, played the march, when the bridal party was ushered into the spacious parlors where the newly married couple were introduced and received the hearty congratulations and best wishes of all assembled. After which they were invited to the dining rooms where a bounteous repast was spread. All participated heartily in this part of the occasion.

Among the guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. John Merrell of Kansas, Mr. Harry Appleman, Mr. and Miss Hagenbach, of Iowa, Mr. Harry Keim, of Watsontown, Miss Lizzie Bennett, Hughesville, Mrs. Lydia Hess, Montandon, Mr. John A. Merrell and family, Mausdale, and Mrs. Hester Sterner, of Bloomsburg.

The happy couple received many useful and valuable presents, such as easy chairs, lamps, silver-ware, glassware and linen.

About eight o'clock in the evening the Cornet Band from Iola arrived and under the directions of Mr. J. E. Eves, rendered several of their choice selections, which was highly appreciated by all present.

A GUEST.

Stock Certificates.

Corporations desiring stock certificates, are invited to call and see samples of lithograph work, at THE COLUMBIAN office. Workmanship and prices are guaranteed to compare favorably with city printing. tf.

Last
Week of
RED LETTER SALE.

Be on deck early on Saturday morning and take advantage of the values that our **RED LETTER SALE** offers you.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

The Clothiers.

Courtesy Begins At Home.

Courtesy begins at home, and should be put on with one's slippers when the feet are thrust out of bed in the morning. Let me see a woman meet her servants in the morning, and I can tell you if she be a gentle woman or no. The thoroughbred lady—in the old acceptation of the word—has a kindly greeting for every fellow-creature, no matter how lowly, with whom her life throws her in daily or frequent contract; and the little wayside flowers, in the form of cheery "Good Imorning's" and "Thank you's," which she scatters through her days, earn for her willing, often devoted, service, and are most efficient aids in helping the household machinery to move on without jars.

The woman who, on leaving her room in the morning, passes her housemaid in the hall without notice, unless to rebuke the girl for not having done her work before, is a boor, no matter what be her social status; and her fellow is the woman in a boarding house who brushes past her neighbors without more recognition than she would accord a stone, and eats her meals in stolid silence—which she usnally considers dignified reserve.

Easy and pleasant recognition of persons with whom she is for the moment thrown in contact marks the woman of cultured heart as well as brain, and implies no further acquaintance unless it should be mutually desired. The woman who is afraid, on occasion, to speak courteously to a stranger, or proffer needed service or information, must be very uncertain of her own position.—*From "Etiquette of Everyday Life," in Demorest's Magazine for February.*

The New Meat Market.

Louis Lyons, the proprietor of the new meat stand opposite the Episcopal parsonage, says: "Just give us a little more advertising of the same kind in THE COLUMBIAN, please." But, the type being distributed, we will say instead that though bread is the staff of life, good meat has also its strengthening influence along the spinal column, and in fact throughout the human system. For such nourishing food see Louis Lyons. You will find things neat and clean and his charges reasonable. tf.

Removal.

Dr. H. Bierman will remove to his new residence on Fourth street, between Market and Center, opposite Presbyterian Church, on February 1st. 4t.

Fashionable Livery

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor

Calling

your attention to our line of
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
GLASSES,
ETC.

—::—

We Blow Our Own Horn only to attract your attention. Then we want to invite you to visit us—it is immaterial whether or not you want to purchase anything. We are showing a fine line of silver and glass ware.

—::—

Blowing Your Own Horn is all right when there is no one else to blow it for you. Whoever sells first-class goods at low prices can depend upon his customers to blow his horn for him. This is my policy in the sale of jewelry, watches, silverware, glasses, &c.

J. G. WELLS,

BLOOMSBURG, PEN NA

General or local Agents. $75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no cracked hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clark St. 12, Columbus, O.

Bring that Prescription to Me

—AND I WILL—

FILL IT MYSELF.

1st. With the purest of drugs.
2d. In the cleanest and most complete of prescription departments.
3d. In the most scientific and careful manner.
4th. For the lowest possible price obtainable for good work.

It is bad enough to be sick, without being compelled to take impure medicine compounded in an unscientific manner.

Try Me. **W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.**

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE. GRADUATE IN PHARMACY.

Money and Banks.

MONEY RATES.—The steady accumulation money in New York through shipments from the interior constitutes an important factor in the money market at present. Currency is being received in large packages from the West, and banks with important Southern connections report that the practical completion of the movement of cotton to market is bringing advices of intended shipments from that section. The outflow of currency is of small proportions, being confined practically to the provision of packages of small notes required for merchants in neighboring cities for pay rolls. It is impossible for them to place all their available balances at the rate of 1 per cent., which has been current all this week for call loans at the Stock Exchange. In the outside market the rate has declined to the same basis, except for an occasional contract on securities with a slow market at 1½ per cent. About the only hope for a more active market held out by the banks is the possibility of the withdrawal of a large amount of money through a new issue of Government bonds, but this prospect is not viewed with unmixed satisfaction. The banks appreciate that if an issue of much more than $50,000,000 were to be made, and payment arranged in New York, it would be necessary to call a good many loans now carried on active stocks, and that the effect upon the market for securities might be important through forcing much liquidation. Many of the loans being carried by Wall Street houses on call are regarded substantially as time loans, as they have run for a long time at 1 per cent., with no indication of any desire on the part of the banks to terminate the arrangement. There is at present very little evidence of discrimination as to the character of the securities accepted among lenders, largely because the amount of new business is comparatively light.

In time loans the market has continued narrow and very featureless. The demand has been very light, because of the limited amount of new commission business in stocks and the ease of the call loan market; but at the same time there has been no evidence of pressure of funds among lenders. All appear to be awaiting the outcome of the currency discussions, with the object of being prepared for a possible bond issue. Foreign bankers are not an important factor in the market, both because their European connections decline to place balances for definite terms at ruling rates, and because few borrowers will consent to sign gold notes. Rates are 1½ per cent. for 30 days, 2 @ 2½ for 60 days to four months, and 3 for longer dates; but these quotations are largely nominal. Banks and brokers agree that there is no important amount of new paper coming into the market from any quarter, and it is difficult for brokers to accumulate important lines to offer for discount. Importing houses appear to be the only sellers. Rates are 2¾ @ 3 per cent. for best indorsed receivables; 3 @ 3½ for best single names, with most business at 3; and 4 @ 6½ for singles not so well known."

The above, which we extracted from Dun's Review, fully exemplifies the financial condition among bankers, brokers and speculators. The sum of it is interest far too low to suit them, and their principal hope is to effect such straightened conditions with the Government that it must issue bonds whether it wants to or not. These conditions are now very promising to holders of idle cash.

Onions and Parsley.

It is a fact, not generally known by the fair sex, that parsley deodorizes onions, and that onions are remarkably helpful to the complexion and nerves.

To make a fair test of the efficacy of parsley the lady should wait until the night she expects him, then take to onions freely, providing she's got the parsley for the second course.

To retain the virtues and overcome the loudness of the odoriferous onion she has only to eat a small sprig of this pretty, green herb—the aromatic pot pie flavorer, so well known to all good cooks as parsley. It may be eaten with your onions or immediately after with the same effect; for he won't smell 'em. There will be nothing in the breath or about the person at all suggestive of onions five minutes after the parsley is eaten. Any one can have parsley; for it may be readily grown in any warm sunny window. Soak the seeds in tepid water twenty-four hours before planting and water plentifully after planting, The young parsley will peep through the earth in about two weeks, and, when well grown, your window will not only be ornamented, but you can eat your onions without regard to who is coming, and your complexion will be as fine as your breath is sweet—just as fine.

Chestnuts grafted on scrub oak is said to be the best way to get your hog feed. This discovery is accredited to a Columbia county farmer whose scrub oak was giving him no return, but instead a great deal of labor.

General News.

The little bicycle and electric car has not only displaced and relieved over a million horses, but have also very materially lessened the dividends arising from passenger traffic on railroads. Evidently railroad stock as an investment has reached its maximum. There is no telling what the minimum value may be in the future with the electrical current as an obstinate competitor.

| — |

Should China ever get the Japs on the run there is no telling how little indemnity she would be willing to pay Japan to have her cease hostilities. With the enemy on the run we have an idea that the Chinese are ugly fighters.

| — |

Mr. Bryan has submitted a resolution providing that no person shall succeed himself as President of the United States. It is quite possible that a President would find himself less afflicted with self interests were it not possible for him to succeed himself in office. The same may be said of minor offices.

| — |

There is some hinting at the possibility of reducing the salaries of some state officials. It is quite probably only a hint, however. If Pattison failed in this respect, as now claimed, the great saving affected under the Hastings administration will show up the more clearly—perhaps.

| — |

It is now the effort of the War Department to concentrate in the larger cities the few troops now stationed at the outlying military posts. The safety and pecuniary advantage of the presence of disciplined troops is an advantage no doubt that is worth the effort. It has failed however, thus far.

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The State guards of New Jersey are held in readiness to act whenever called upon, to suppress all riotious acts should the sympathetic strikers extend their operations that far.

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The establishment of creameries has done much to enlighten the farmers They have been compelled to give some consideration to the breeds of cattle, to use better implements in the dairy, and to produce better butter in order to compete for the highest prices. Those who patronize the creameries have lessened their labor, and combined several other pursuits with the keeping of good cows. On farms where formerly only milk and butter were sold there is now a diversity of crops, and varied products are shipped to market.

| — |

At this season, when the roads are made alternately hard and soft by freezing and thawing, farmers are nearly blockaded in some sections It is a good time to study the problem of good roads, and make resolutions regarding them another winter, but in the summer the question of taxation will take the preference. Now is the time to estimate how much you are losing from bad roads. The tax is a small sum compared with the advantages gained by good roads.

| — |

Plowing should begin just as soon as it can be done on the approach of spring. If the frost leaves the ground and the land is plowed, the late frosts will pulverize it. Proper preparation of the soil for a crop should be made. Furthermore, the more freezing and thawing the soil gets the greater the diminution of insect life that is frequently so destructive to crops.

| — |

We must not flatter ourselves that the road to success is any other than earnest, diligent, persistent labor. If there is any one thing more than another that is casting a gloom over agriculture, yea, over every industry, it is the thought that has taken possession of the rising generation that there is no dignity in labor; that it is to be shunned; that by hook or crook they will get a living without work.

| — |

The Chicago "Record," forgets all about the lake "breezes" when it delivers the following panegyric: "Chicago's climate is the only genuine article made. All others are spurious. If there were a hill within gunshot of here Chicago might easily be taken for Naples. We have the sky, the sunset and the water. In winter we have the invigorating air that makes Christiana, St. Petersburg and Minneapolis famous in glacial effects. With a couple of grapevines Chicago could not be distinguished from sunny France in springtime."

| — |

Oleomargarine has no terrors for a large class of Gotham diners. "There is a vast deal of the mixture served in the restaurants of this city," says the New York "Sun," "and it is very much superior to much of the butter that is sold. It is often unsalted, and has the pleasant flavor of fresh butter. New York is so thoroughly hardened to oleomargarine that doubtless the foolish laws of some States, requiring restaurants that provide oleomargarine for their customers to announce the fact conspicuously, could be enforced here without seriously injuring the trade."

| — |

"It is unlucky to have 13 at table," especially if you have arranged things for two or three. But then some folks are born unlucky about eating, it seems.

| — |

President William B. Hornblower, of the Princeton Club of New York entertained the alumni of the college at their annual banquet with his views upon foot-ball His remarks must have been heartfelt, for upon one historic occasion between the President and the Senate Mr. Hornblower was made something of a foot-ball himself.

| — |

Walter Besant, the novelist, has been engaged for twenty-six years in writing a history of London. The work is now said to be ready for the publishers.

When Robert Burns wrote: "O life! Thou art a galling load,
Along a rough and weary road,
To wretches such such as I," it was after a royal indulgence in unadulterated and old time booze, which the present generation supposes was chock full of purity and healing virtues. The fact is the alcohol of today is just as good as that which Burns imbibed, though no doubt he had the very best.

Almost a New York Daily.

That Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly *World*, has just changed its weekly into a twice a week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—$1.00 a year, with THE COLUMBIAN $1.75. Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year. tf.

METHODS OF PRIMARY READING. VIII.

Phonetic Method.

By William Noetling.

As remarked in a previous article, the phonetic method has been presented in as many different forms as it has had authors. Dr. Adolph Donai, of New York, a highly educated German, and a teacher and writer, in 1872 published his "Series of Rational Readers, combining the principles of Pestalozzi's and Froebel's systems of education, with a systematic classification of English words, by which their pronunciation, orthography, and etymology may be taught readily without any new signs."

In his Manual for Teachers the learned Doctor arraigns not only the methods of teaching one subject, for the unsatisfactory results so common in all grades of schools, but all of them. Though twenty-three years have elapsed since these charges were made, they apply with nearly equal force to the school work of to day. The following are some of his statements: "It would be unjust to overlook some of the impediments to a higher standard of education, which retard the progress of our common schools—such as the lack of Kindergartens; the admission of too many children into the lowest classes; the irregular attendance of pupils, and the short period during which many of them are kept in school—also the very poor preparation of most teachers for their difficult and all important calling. But if the efficiency of our *methods* of teaching were what it ought to be, all these impediments might be overcome. Teaching is a feeding of the mind; if the food of our schools were more palatable, the attendance would be considerably larger, teachers would find more self-enjoyment in their calling and would feel encouraged and stimulated to do more justice to it, and better results of their efforts would lead to further improvements such as are necessary to a more rapid progress. * * *

"The manner in which what are called 'the common English branches' (*pronunciation, orthography, grammar, etymology, and elocution*) are commonly taught, presents a strange contrast to the progressive spirit of our age. It consumes almost all the time in the teaching of *language*, as though there were no such things to be learned in the world as Natural Sciences, Arts, and Mathematics; it succeeds even in teaching English so poorly, that there are very few persons in the country who can in every case determine, on sufficient grounds, what is really good and correct English; it develops the mind of the pupils in a most one sided way, addressing itself to the memory and passive receptivity of the learner, and neglecting the culture of his intellect, moral faculties, and artistic tastes and abilities, as though there never had existed those great prophets of *harmonious development* and reformers of pedagogy, Pestalozzie, Diestermeg, and Froebel; it makes the teacher a mere machine for rehearsing recitations,—the pupil a mere machine for committing to memory the sounds and spellings and definitions of words, and the contents of some text books, which are soon after forgotten—in short, its results are trivial in comparison with the time and money spent on attaining them. But what is worse, it does irreparable harm by blunting and impoverishing the mental and moral faculties of most pupils, so that they remain forever beyond the pale of self-improvement.

"A one sided development of human faculties will always blunt and impoverish, if not stifle, those which are neglected. The cultivation of the receptive powers merely must needs curtail the measure of the reflective, active and sensitive powers. Dwarfed powers beget discontent, while an over-exertion of the one power begets disgust with its exercises. * * * Those who overcome that disgust and are assigned a great number of spelling exercises of difficult words, without learning *etymologically* their appropriate use in language, can certainly not be said to make much progress in the development of their reflective, active, and artistic powers. Again much of their school-time is wasted on dry lessons in that driest of all studies —*grammar*. The study of this subject, as commonly pursued, is about as nearly useless as anything can be. It consists chiefly in memorizing definitions and rules (many of which are at variance with the teachings of comparative philology) and in *parsing* and *analyzing* sentences without attending to composition. Pupils are required to continue separating language into parts, without being taught how to construct it into correct and appropriate sentences. Indeed the pupils are not even led to see any practical use for their knowledge of grammar, and finally they detest it altogether. * * *

"Language is but a means to an end; it is not in itself an end. It is an organ or tool of production, not production itself. Mankind have to learn so many important, nay, even indispensable things, that the learning of language, the medium merely of all other learning, should be made easier. Besides, the rapid growth in our age of all the sciences and arts swells the volume of things to be learned in youth to such dimensions, that the acquisition of *pronunciation* and *orthography*, and *grammar*, the veriest rudiments of language, ought to be facilitated as much as possible. If our boys and girls spend the greatest part of their school days in mastering the difficulties of the mere outward form of the language, without its contents, they are cracking nutshells without ever getting at the kernel. * * *

"And here we must premise that we cannot introduce *rational teaching* into one branch of instruction alone; we must introduce it into all, if we are to make it easy and efficient. This great truth, which ought to be self-evident, has been forcibly illustrated by the experience had with *object teaching*. * * * Object teaching, in order that it may reap its full benefits, ought to be carried through all branches of elementary, and even higher instruction—through languages, natural science, mathematics, and the arts. The result of the narrow application of *object teaching* has been to retard a great reform in education.

"Another great reform—Kindergartening—the foundation of true education for childhood—has been greatly misunderstood and misapplied through attempts to graft it upon the old *routine* of teaching the common branches. * * *

"True education is harmonious and therefore systematic. *One* idea should give law and measure to all its branches. One method should be carried through all its departments, but varied according to the nature of each. All the human powers are to be properly exercised in each pupil, and a variety of sciences and arts which mutually complement each other, to be used as the means for securing such harmonious development.

"This great standard truth of modern *pedagogy*, applied to the common English branches, demands that in the very beginning with them all the mental and moral faculties of the pupil should be interested and exercised. *You must not begin with the abstract elements of language and try to impress them in meaningless syllables upon the passive recollection of the learner; you must begin with a sentence fully intelligible by itself.* The pupil must be led to find the single words and their representatives, (a few at a time,) and immediately after to recompose them them into words and sentences; first orally and then in writing. * * *

"*Object lessons* should be connected with the very first reading and writing exercises; not only the very first, but all the subsequent reading and writing exercises ought in themselves to be object lessons. *The beginning ought to be made with the sentence*, because it is fully intelligible and assigns to each word its meaning in each case; and we should end each exercise with sentences, so that all the elements mastered may at once be applied, the usefulness of the exercises at once appear to the mind of the pupil, and so that he may be from the outset accustomed to the practice never to do in school anything which is meaningless; never to do anything otherwise than understandingly and with lively interest. To keep up his interest unflagging, which will be the case so long as all his faculties are fully and harmoniously occupied, it is necessary to time the stages of his course of studies so as to make him do thoroughly all he can do, but also to carry him just as rapidly from stage to stage of mental and moral development as his powers will warrant without over-exertion. *Interest in the object gained is power gained by the learner.*"

The foregoing quotations, taken together, are somewhat long, but thoughtful readers will find in them sound pedagogic truth, well worth studying.

The next article will contain the method.

LIKE A MIRACLE.

Salt Rheum, Impure Blood and a Racking Cough that Baffled Physicians, Finally Cured.

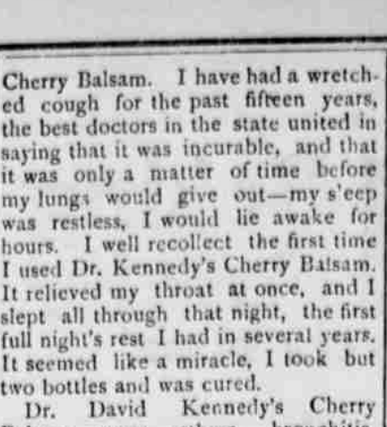
Springfield (Mass.,) Republican.

In the town of Amherst, Mass., Mr. Geo. B. Pierce and his mother are the proprietors of the Amherst Creamery Association. Mrs. Pierce has suffered for a long time with Salt Rheum and a cough that forboded Consumption, but they have given way to health and vigor. Hearing of this a reporter called on Mrs. Pierce, and the following experience was related:—

"For a long time I suffered from Salt Rheum," said Mrs. Pierce, "but about two years ago I slipped and hurt my knee, which made it worse. I can't begin to tell the agony I was in, my limbs became a mass of raw flesh covered with running sores. My friends would say I could not live long, and I thought so too. Well, I heard of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream; I commenced using them, and in three weeks I walked out of doors. Last night I walked a mile, and I am sixty-three years of age. It shows that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and Salt Rheum Cream can do more than the physicians, for they made me well after my doctor told me I was incurable. I must also tell you of another preparation Dr. Kennedy advised me to use, which did as much for me; it was Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam. I have had a wretched cough for the past fifteen years, the best doctors in the state united in saying that it was incurable, and that it was only a matter of time before my lungs would give out—my sleep was restless, I would lie awake for hours. I well recollect the first time I used Dr. Kennedy's Cherry Balsam. It relieved my throat at once, and I slept all through that night, the first full night's rest I had in several years. It seemed like a miracle, I took but two bottles and was cured.

Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam cures asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, incipient consumption, whooping cough or croup. Taken with Favorite Remedy, it never fails. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream is sold at 50c. a package. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy costs $1.00 a bottle or six bottles for $5.00.

Favorite Remedy ranks with the medical profession as the most perfect of all blood and nerve medicines. It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipation. It is a certain cure for all diseases peculiar to women, and affords protection from attacks that originate in change of life. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, tumors, rheumatism, dyspepsia, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, gravel, diabetes and Bright's disease. In this last disease it has cured where all else failed. 2t.



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Weakness of Young Men Cured.

If you have been given up by your physician, call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancers, and Cripples of every description. Consultation in English and German free, which shall be considered sacred and strictly confidential

Consultations free and strictly sacred and Office hours from 9 a. m to 9 p m. Sunday 9 to 3.

Enclose five 2-cent stamps for symptom blanks and my book called "New Life."

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Barbour's Tablet Ink possesses many advantages over the best liquid ink, and is sold at a lower price. Dissolve a tablet in water and you get a dead black, permanent ink, that flows freely, does not gum, leaves no sticky, musty sediment in the ink well, does not corrode the pen. You make it as you want it. If you buy it and don't like it, send it back and we'll return your money.

For fifteen cents, we will send enough tablets to make half a pint of combined writing and copying ink.

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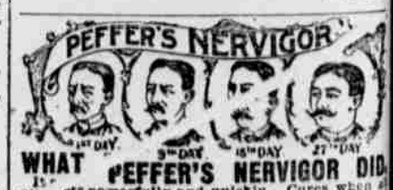

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GOD WILL SHOW YOU THE WAY.

There is a definite and proper end or issue for every man's existence, an end which to the heart of God is the good intended for him, or for which he was intended; that which he is privileged to become, called to become, ought to become; that which God will assist him to become, and which he cannot miss save by his own fault. But we are able as free beings to refuse the place and the duties God appoints, which, if we do, then we sink into something lower and less worthy to us.

As God in fixing on our end or use will choose the best end or use possible, so He will appoint for us the best manner possible of attaining it. And so, as you pass on, stage by stage, it is made clear to you that whatever you have laid upon you to do or to suffer, whatever to surrender or to conquer, is exactly best for you. What you call hindrances, obstacles, discouragements, are probably God's opportunities. If you go to God to be guided, He will guide you, but he will not comfort your distrust or half trust of Him by showing you the chart of all his purposes concerning you. He will show you into a way where, if you go cheerfully and trustfully forward, He will show you on still farther. There must be a complete renunciation of self will. God and religion must be practically first, and the testimony that we please God must be the element of our peace. Such a disciple has it for his joy that God is leading him, is shaping every turn of his experience.

"For I know whom I have trusted and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have rolled off upon Him."

I have a Saviour that's mighty to keep.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

Beauty-Producing Devices.

Vanity furnishes the inspiration for many of the inventions of the Patent Office. One of these is a mask of very thin rubber, designed to be worn on the face at night. It causes profuse perspiration, which washes impurities out of the skin and makes the complexion clearer. Sun tan is quickly removed, so it is claimed.

Another device, for producing dimples, is a woman's idea. It is a wire mask, likewise to put on when going to bed. By an arrangement of screws, pencils of wood, very blunt, are made to press upon the cheeks and chin at the points where dimples are desired. Uncomfortable? Why, of course. But, as the French say, it is worth while to suffer for beauty's sake.

False busts, hips and calves are made of rubber, to be blown out like balloons, and in many other styles, while the young lady of build hopelessly skeletonesque may procure a complete stuffed jacket, which fills out her form at every point to the extent requisite for counterfeiting desirable embonpoint.

If one is so unfortunate as to lack a nose he can obtain a false one of papier mache artfully enameled to imitate the skin. One kind of imitation proboscis is attached to a spectacle frame, so that the owner puts on his counterfeit nasal organ in adjusting his glasses.

Masculine vanity is concerned in the genesis of about eighty patents for various kinds of moustache guards. One such is a gold plate with a spring, which may be fastened to any drinking vessel at a moment's notice.

Another is specially designed for beer glasses. A tube connecting with it goes down deep into the beer, so that the moustached drinker is able to avoid the foam.

Other guards are destined to be worn like spectacles somewhat, with wires to pass to the back of the ears of the wearer and hold them on. The shield for the moustache is of gold or silver or of fine gold wire net.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

WHEAT AS FEED FOR HORSES.

On account of the short crop of corn and oats in this State, writes W. E. Chapin of Iowa, I have been feeding wheat to my horses. I commenced to feed one pint of well soaked wheat to each horse, and I increased the amount to one quart after it is soaked. I now turn my hose from my feed cooker into the vessel containing the wheat and I steam it for about fifteen minutes, leaving it to stand in the hot water until used or until it becomes cool. My horses work every day on the farm, and I have never had them look so well, fat and sleek. I can feed two horses on wheat five days for 57c, and on corn one and one-half days for 58c, and my horses will be in better shape fed on the wheat than on corn. I make these figures from the present prices of wheat and corn in the market here at this time. I buy the best wheat I can get.—*New York Tribune.*

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. S. Rishton. 6-15-1y.

It is revealed by the eastern war that the Japanese soldier is far too dignified to do the least menial service, such as digging trenches, throwing up breast works, or other manual labor. This is all attended to by the coolies. The soldier shoots merely. In modern warfare the Jap would stand a good chance to get hurt, it would seem, while waiting for his cooly to dig him a pit. But then perhaps he can put the cooly between him and danger when the firing begins. This Japanese and Chinese war is disclosing some singular facts; and, terrible as it may be, it is apt to bring about considerable moral and commercial advancement in heathendom.

Legal Advertisements.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

GRAND JURORS.

Benton—Philip Gibbons, H. H. Kline.
Berwick—D. B. Rhinard, W. M. Bredbenner, A. C. Drumm.
Bloom—P. S. Moyer, Henry Doak, H. Aurand, A. B. Cathcart, S. G. Freeling.
Catawissa—Ambrose Sharpless, W. M. Geiger.
Centre—Frank Fester.
Conyngham—John McDonnel, R. E. McHale.
Fishingcreek—I. S. Campbell.
Hemlock—Wm. Tilly.
Locust—Jerry Boyer.
Madison—A. Hartline.
Mt. Pleasant—W. H. Manning.
Orange—P. V. Clessen.
Pine—Nathan Moser.
Scott—Henry Lehman.
Sugarloaf—Ezra Stephens.

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—W. A. Drumbarch.
Berwick—H. S. Bowman, H. P. Glenn.
Bloom—Wm. Kreamer, F. R. Carpenter, M. Ellenberger, A. F. Girton.
Briarcreek—N. E. Bower.
Centralia—Wm. Flanagan, J. W. Fortner, J. McDonnell.
Centre—E. Hagenbuch, Z. T. Bowler.
Conyngham—Geo. Ferman, Chas. Maize.
Fishingcreek—I. B. Karns, T. Runyon.
Franklin—Philip Manhart.
Greenwood—D. Albertson.
Hemlock—I. Pursel.
Locust—John Oliver.
Madison—J. H. Hartman.
Main—D. M. Miller, W. S. Fisher.
Millin—Rush Winterstеen.
Millville—Lowe Lyons.
Orange—John Conner, S. Keller.
Roaringcreek—H. Houck.
Scott—J. Bachman, C. W. Kline, D. Snyder, B. G. Waples, D. Whitmire, Wm. Hopper, Jr.
Sugarloaf—F. P. Hartman.

PETIT JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Jacob Longenberger.
Benton—John R. Lemon.
Berwick—Henry Jones, Chas. Hass.
Bloom—F. G. Case, W. J. Shutt, Jos. Edwards, Sam Pursel, C. M. Bittenbender, Chas. Fornwald, Wm. Thomas, W. O. Holmes.
Briarcreek—Gideon Michael, John Yorks.
Catawissa—Jerry Yeager, Wm. Shook, Wm. Gelitnger.
Conyngham—J. Kostenbauder.
Franklin—D. Drumm.
Greenwood—Robert Beagle.
Hemlock—C. W. Langfield.
Locust—C. Small, Sr., L. H. Daniels, Wilson Rhoads, Robt. Wadkins, M. Ronaberger.
Main—W. M. Harmony.
Millville—John Christian.
Montour—Wm. Roth.
Orange—John Bowman, Parvin Mosteller.
Pine—W. H. Hayman.
Roaringcreek—J. Futterman.
Scott—Elias Hummel.
Sugarloaf—B. D. Cole, B. F. Mosteller.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrator's, executor's, guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, Monday, February 4, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day:

No. 1. The first and final account of Martha E. Cole, administratrix of Peter W. Cole, late of the borough of Millville, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 2. The first and final account of J. N. Pennington, administrator of the estate of Earl Boston, late of Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 3. The first and final account of A. L. Detterick, administrator of the estate of D. F. Geiser, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 4. The first and final account of John R. Converse, administrator of the estate of Anna C. Converse, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of J. B. DeWald, administrator of the estate of George W. DeWald, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 6. The first and final account of Harvey E. Mensch, executor of the estate of Peter K. Mensch, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 7. The first and final account of C. W. and J. L. Shannon, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of of Isaiah Shannon, late of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., deceased. Also an account of the proceeds of said decedent's real estate sold for payment of debts.

No. 8. The account of Charles O. Maust and A. J. Maust, administrators of the estate of Joslin Maust, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 9. The first and final account of G. H. and Jacob R. Gardner, executors of the estate of John Gardner, late of Pine township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 10. The first and final account of Charles Whitenight, executor of the estate of M. M. Waltenight, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 11. The first and final account of James T. Lawton, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Lawton, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 12. The first and final account of John Ellis Seward, administrator of the estate of James Seward, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 13. The first and final account of Conrad Deitz, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Deitz, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

C. P. ENT, Register.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 7, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Eleventh street, on the east by Chestnut street, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot No. 29, said lot being one hundred and thirty feet, more or less in depth, and forty-nine and one-half feet in width, it being the lot marked and numbered on the general plan, Thompson's addition of the Borough of Berwick, as lot No. 28, whereon is erected a

DWELLING HOUSE,

and outbuildings

ALSO: All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Eleventh street, on the east by lot No. 27, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot No. 28, said lot being one hundred and thirty feet, more or less in depth, and forty nine and one-half feet in width, it being lot marked and numbered on the general plan, Thompson's addition of the Borough of Berwick, as lot No. 29, whereon is erected a

BARN.

ALSO: All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Eleventh street, on the east by lot No. 29, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot No. 27. Said lot being one hundred and thirty feet, more or less in depth, and forty-nine and one-half feet in width, it being lot marked and numbered on the general plan, Thompson's addition of the Borough of Berwick as lot No. 28.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Wm. J. Knorr vs. Henry L. Longenberger and to be sold as the property of Henry L. Longenberger.

JACKSON, Atty. J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895,

the following property to-wit:

All that body of land situate in Mt. Carmel and Coal townships, Northumberland county, and Conyngham township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the line between the John Young and Mary Ruston, Jr., tracts at the distance of 311 perches southward from the original chestnut oak, the northeast corner of said Mary Ruston, Jr.; thence by lands lately conveyed to C. Q. McWilliams and others, west by a line dividing the last named tract 201 perches to a post, 311 perches south from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the said Mary Ruston, Jr., tract; thence west by a line dividing the Thomas Ruston tract 201 perches to a post in the line dividing the Thomas and Mary Ruston tracts, 330 perches south from a black oak, the northwest corner of the Thomas Ruston survey; thence west 202 perches to a line dividing the Mary Ruston and Thomas Billington tracts, 343 perches south from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the Mary Ruston survey; thence west 200 perches to a post in a line dividing the John Reynolds and Thomas Billington surveys, 332 perches south from a black oak, the northwest corner of the Thomas Billington tract; thence west by a line dividing the John Reynolds survey 238 perches to a post in the line dividing the Mary Meyers and John Reynolds surveys, south 296 perches from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the John Reynolds survey; thence west 224 perches by a line dividing the Mary Meyers survey to a post in a line dividing the Charlotte Ruston and Mary Meyers surveys, 309 perches south from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the Mary Myers survey; thence west by a line dividing the Charlotte Ruston survey, 224 perches to a post in line dividing the Daniel Reese and Charlotte Ruston surveys, south 302 perches from a chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the Charlotte Ruston survey; thence by a line dividing the Daniel Reese survey, south 74 degrees west 170 perches to a post in the west line of the said Daniel Reese survey, 330 perches south 10 degrees east from the northwest corner of the Daniel Reese tract; thence by the Daniel Reese tract north 10 degrees west, 75 perches to a stone corner in the south line of the John Adam Gilger survey; thence by the same south 65 degrees west, 260 perches to stones near a small chestnut oak, the northeast corner of the William Lambert tract, belonging to the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company; thence by said tract south 13 degrees west, 177 perches to stones, the southwest corner of the Thomas Reese, Jr, and also a corner of the William Lambert tracts, in the north line of the William Lane tract; by lands of said company north 80 degrees east, 1187 perches to a white oak and stones, the northwest corner of the William Shannon tract; thence still by said company's lands south 10 degrees east, 144.7 perches to stones, formerly a pine, north 80 degrees east, 396.5 perches to a stone and chestnut oak stump; thence by lands of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company north 10 degrees west, 52.2 perches to a stone, and north 80 degrees east, 441 perches to a stone; thence by the Ebenezer Branham tract north 12 degrees west, 150 perches to a stone corner, the southeast corner of the John Young tract, located at its official distance from its northern line; thence by said tract west 215 perches to a stone, and thence along the west line of said tract north 10 perches to the place of beginning. Containing

2700 ACRES,

be the same more or less. Together with the improvements erected thereon, viz: large coal breaker, fan house, blacksmith, machine and car shops, locomotive house, pump houses, boiler houses, engine houses, including all the necessary boilers, engines and machinery for operating the same, and including also the boilers, engines and machinery and engine houses for operating slopes Nos. 1, 2 and 3, opened on the above described tract, and the lateral railroads, switches and side tracks leading therefrom; also one large two story frame office building, one large frame two-story residence, one frame store house, four frame stables, one large frame school house, one ice house, six double two-story frame dwelling houses with kitchen attached and outbuildings, fifty-seven two-story frame dwelling houses with kitchens attached and outbuildings, railroad tracks, switches, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nathaniel Taylor with notice to The Penn Anthracite Coal Company, terre tenant.

CONDITIONS.

The highest and best bidder to be the purchaser, on complying with all the conditions of the sale. One hundred dollars to be paid at the time the property is struck down unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid, and where the amount bid for the property shall exceed ten hundred dollars ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid down and the balance of the purchase money to be paid to the Sheriff at his office within ten days from the regular day of sale; and in case of non compliance with the conditions of the sale, the money paid down at time of sale shall be forfeited, and the Sheriff will apply said forfeit to the payment of costs, and return the writ or writs unsold for want of compliance with the conditions of sale. No deed for the property purchased at Sheriff's sale will be acknowledged by the Sheriff until all the purchase money shall have been paid by the purchaser, and where the first lien creditor becomes the purchaser, he must write out and make the special return and receipt for the money before the deed will be acknowledged. All deeds to be paid for on day of sale.

JOHN NORICONK, Sheriff.

Wolverton & Clement, Attys.
Sheriff's Office,
Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 9, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1895,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner; thence north eleven degrees, west eighty perches to a corner; thence by lands of Maurice E. Seibert north eighty-five degrees, east thirty-seven and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence north seventy-seven degrees, east twenty-six perches; thence north sixty-one and one-half degrees, east sixty-two perches to a butternut; thence north forty-three degrees, east twenty-nine and six-tenth perches to a bridge abutment; thence north twelve degrees, east thirty-four perches to a corner; thence eighty-three degrees, east nine and six-tenth perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Abram Custer south ten and one-half degrees, west forty-one perches; thence south eleven degrees, west eleven and five-tenth perches; thence south eighty-five and one-half degrees, west three perches; thence south fifteen degrees, west ten perches; thence south seventy-one degrees, east two perches; thence south ten degrees, west sixteen perches; thence south eighty-seven degrees, east one perch; thence south seventeen degrees, west forty-nine and one-tenth perches; thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, east forty-seven perches; thence south eighty-one and one-half degrees, east eleven and five tenth perches to a corner; thence south ten and three-fourth degrees, west thirty-six and five-tenth perches to an alley; thence north seventy-seven and one-half degrees, west nine and five-tenth perches; thence south ten and three-fourth degrees, west three and six-tenth perches; thence south seventy-seven and one-half degrees, east nine and five-tenth perches; thence south ten and three-fourth degrees, west nineteen and two-tenth perches; thence north seventy-two and one-half degrees, west nine and two-tenth perches; thence south thirty-one and one-fourth degrees, west fourteen and five-tenth perches; thence south forty-six and one-fourth degrees, west fourteen and seven-tenth perches; thence south seventy-nine and three-fourth degrees, west twenty-nine and five-tenth perches to a white oak stump; thence north sixty-four degrees, west twenty perches; thence north fifty-seven degrees, west six and seven-tenth perches; thence south eighty-three and one-half degrees, west ten perches; thence north seventy-seven degrees, west twenty-two perches; thence north forty-three degrees, west nineteen and four-tenth perches; thence north sixty-four degrees, west seven and seven-tenth perches; thence north seventy-three degrees, west eleven and seven-tenth perches; thence north eighty-five and one-half degrees, west sixteen perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

114 ACRES

and four perches of land, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large frame

2-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

barn, wagon sheds and outbuildings. Also a large three-story

FRAME GRIST MILL,

and the water-right appurtenant thereto. Excepting therefrom all that certain portion or part of the aforesaid tract of land, to-wit: Beginning at a point thirty-four feet from the east corner of the mill, thence south seventy-five degrees, fifteen minutes, east eighty-five feet to a corner; thence south twenty-three degrees, five and one-hundredth minutes, west one hundred and nine feet to a corner; thence south thirty-five degrees, forty-five minutes, west forty-two and five-tenth perches to a corner; thence north seventy degrees, thirty minutes, west one hundred and thirty-nine feet to a corner; thence north two degrees, thirty minutes, west one hundred and seventy-seven feet to a corner; thence south eighty-two degrees, forty minutes, east one hundred and twenty feet to a post, the place of beginning, containing five hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandth of an acre, upon which is erected a Frame Grist Mill, together with the right and use of the water to run said mill with the mill dam, water, water-right, tail-race, waste-weir, head-race twenty-five feet upon either side from the centre, and all the appurtenances to the said mill property, together with the right to enter upon the same to mend and repair the said mill dam, race and water-right.

Seized, taken in execution at the suits of E W. M. Low versus Alfred Irvin, and to be sold as the property of Alfred Irvin.

J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

BARKLEY, Atty.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1895, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

William Parr Est., Millin, Personalty, $300.00.
John Eckroth Est., Scott, Personalty, $300.00.
Daniel Whitmire Est., Centre, Personalty, $300.00.
Charles H. Stine Est., Cleveland, Personalty, $37.10; Realty, $235.00; Total, $272.10.
Charles Golla Est., Millin, Personalty, $16.50; Realty, $279.00. Total, $295.70.
J. M. Hulshizer Est., Scott, Realty, $300 00.

G. M. QUICK, Clerk O. C.

Clerk's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 9, 1895.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a resolution of the corporation members of the Captain C. G. Jackson, Post No. 159 Grand Army of the Republic of Berwick, Pa., a petition will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, February 16th, 1895, at ten a. m., praying for the dissolution of the said corporation.

ELI SHERWOOD, Commander.
C. B. JACKSON, Atty.
JAMES P. HAYMAN, Adjutant.

1-25-4t.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Lucy J. Brockway, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lucy J. Brockway, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

ALICE BROCKWAY KASHNER, Administratrix.

1-25-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James Kocher, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James Kocher, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Thomas C. Kocher, of said township, Levi Z. Kocher, of Briarcreek township, and Rolandus Kocher, of Centre township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

THOMAS C. KOCHER,
LEVI Z. KOCHER,
ROLANDUS KOCHER, Executors.

1-11-6t.*

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H. MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in M. E. Ent's building.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Columbian building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THOMAS B. HANLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ents' Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE. A. N. YOST.
WHITE & YOST
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Farmers' National Bank, in Mrs Ent's Building.) 1-12-94.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, North side Main St., below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 258 W. 5th St.
Until 9 A. M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18, West Fifth
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY,
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DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office and residence in Dr. Waller's House
MARKET STREET
TELEPHONE.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Treatment of Chronic Diseases a Specialt
Office corner Third and Jefferson streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HONORA A. ROBBINS, M. D.,
Office, West First Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Market Street. BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

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First class accommodations for regular and transient boraders. Good stable attached.

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Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR JUSTICES and CONSTABLES at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

BADGES. WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW samples of metal, celluloid, woven and ribbon badges for all kinds of orders and societies, and can have them made to order on short notice. See samples and get prices. Address THE COLUMBIAN. Bloomsburg, Pa.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES FEE BILL.—Justices and constables can procure copies of fee bill under the act of 1893, at THE COLUMBIAN office. It is printed in pamphlet form, and is very convenient for reference. It also contains the act of 1889 concerning the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes and minks. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 20 cents in stamps. tf.

Sales.

FEB. 18.—G. A. Herring will sell horses, cows, pigs, farming machinery, scales, wagons, sleighs, harness, &c., on his farm in Mt. Pleasant, at 10 a. m. See bills.

FEB. 28.—M. Alvernia Hess, administratrix, will sell horses, colts, sheep, shoats, chickens, wagons, buggy, sleigh, mowers, thashers, binders, and all manner of farming implements, animals, &c., as well as household and kitchen furniture, on the premises of the late deceased Wm. S. Hess, in Center township, Columbia county, Pa., at 10 o'clock a. m. (See bills.)

Hotel for Sale.

The owners of Proctor Inn, Jamison City, offer for sale the entire property. It is a four story building with porches entirely around first and second floors. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and will be sold either with or without the furniture. If not sold with the building the furniture will be sold at public sale. For particulars address Lock Box A., Bloomsburg, Pa. 12-14-tf.

Boarding

And furnished rooms to rent on Main street. Steam, gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply to Mrs. M. M. Phillips, at Phillips' Cafe. tf

CORNERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Business being somewhat dull and capital being in search of secure investment, it is deemed prudent to corner the finances of the Government, and by managing to deplete the gold reserve in the Treasury they may easily force an issue of bonds from Uncle Sam. Its capital that knows how to make times bright for capital, and how to find good investment for its spare change, even though Uncle Sam has to stand the rub and shave.

Just now they claim, perhaps truthfully enough, to have cornered the Government in such a way that a speedy issue of bonds, and just such as capitalists will buy readily, is unavoidable. We quote from the seat of Government in this connection.

"The heavy attack on the gold reserve at New York to day, which brought it down to $56,757,858, was the chief topic at the Cabinet meeting and in conversation in Congress, bringing as it did the question of protecting the Treasury sharply before the Administration and Congress.

"Not only was it discussed formally by the Cabinet, but Secretary Carlisle and other members of the Cabinet remained in council with the President after the Cabinet meeting. It is understood that it was decided to make the special appeal deemed necessary to Congress for legislation to relieve the Treasury before issuing any more bonds. If this appeal, with the issue of 5 per cent. bonds imminent, should be ineffective, then the bonds are to be used. It is supposed that this special effort will be made, in part, at least, in a communication to Congress setting forth several alternative methods of relieving the Treasury by some simple measure.

"The President is expected to admit that no general currency legislation, however desirable, is now practicable, and to appeal for authority to issue more advantageous bonds than those authorized by the resumption act or Treasury certificates or exchequer bills or other interest-bearing obligations. The facts of this present situation will furnish all the argument needed.

While the news of the morning's withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury at New York, telegraphed by Assistant Treasurer Jordan to the Treasury Department, was received by Secretary Carlisle at the Cabinet meeting and read by him to the President and the other members of the Cabinet, it was recognized that the crisis expected, if Congress should not act in time to prevent it, had come; and there was no difference of opinion as to the necessity for the Administration doing all that the law would permit it to do to maintain the credit of the Government.

At the other end of the avenue, where the trouble, of course, really is, the gravity of the situation seemed to be as thoroughly respected as at the the White House, although the silver men stoutly contended that it would be a good thing for the country to come to a silver basis as quickly as possible.

There was a great deal of talk about Wall street trying to force bond issues and bond legislation for its own enrichment, and much criticism of bankers in general and New York bankers in particular, and an evident unwillingness to act under the pressure of the emergency, which a large majority of both houses and of both parties apparently believed to have been created by artificial means for the purpose of advantage to the bankers.

The demand made by the New York Chamber of Commerce on Friday for an issue of gold bonds was to a large majority of both Houses like the proverbial red rag to a bull and made difficult the task of the conservative men who were endeavoring to smooth the way for Treasury relief legislation. It is believed, however, that something will be accomplished next week in this direction, after the renewed appeal expected from the President and in consequence of the active efforts being made in both Houses by prominent Democrats.

The Republicans of the Senate deliberately ignored the subject at their caucus because of the differences between the silver extremists and the rest of the Republican Senators, and gave out that, as the minority party, they would wait for the action of the other side. However, the Republican Senators on the Finance Committee are already committed to the proposition for Treasury certificates advanced by Senator Vest on the Democratic side at the last meeting of the committee of Tuesday, and there seems no reason to doubt that at the next meeting it may be put in formal shape.

"It is generally conceded that the gold movement can now be stopped by only one remedy—a large enough issue of bonds to cause a higher money market. With the bank surplus reserves now down to $45,465,075, the issue of only $50,000,000 bonds would withdraw sufficient money from circulation to advance money to 2½ to 3 per cent. A permanent 2½ per cent. money market would stop the gold exports, as the foreign bankers would quickly take advantage to make sterling loans, and the outward flow of money would be immediately checked.

"The rapid depletion of the gold reserve has excited alarm abroad and foreigners have been pouring securities into this country during the last six weeks, selling many high class railroad bonds payable in currency, which were tenaciously held all during the panic.

"The Clearing House Committee met on Saturday and were joined by National Bank Presidents Simmons, Cannon and Tappen. The situation was discussed, but no action could be taken by the banks, so that an exchange of views was the only result of the conference.

"Houses with foreign connections say that the foreigners are exceedingly puzzled by the inaction of Congress and cannot understand why the simple remedy at least of the issue of low rate gold bonds should not be authorized by Congress. Understanding nothing of the complication of politics in this country they fear that there is something radically wrong in our financial system or that the sentiment of the people really favors a silver currency basis, and consequently are liquidating their holdings of American securities. This feeling is intensified by some of the foreign houses, which have become wearied by the situation, and have advised their foreign correspondents that a silver currency basis appears to be inevitable."

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They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction.

If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Wind and Weather.

Whether the prophets gave warning or not there has been considerable wind lately outside the halls of Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The wind to which we refer was, according to newspaper report, not confined to any particular latitude or longitude, but blew pretty much where it listed. Off the coast of Connecticut twelve lives were consigned to a watery grave by the sinking of three boats. The largest wrecking vessel in the country, the J. J. Merritt, was also totally disabled. She lies on the shoals with the sea breaking over her and utterly ruined. Down along the sea coast may be found the cyclone's wake extending through Virginia, Alabama and Louisiana, proving frightfully destructive in many cases, not only blowing down trees and telephone wires, fences, &c., but in some cases carrying houses and their inmates away to destruction.

Reports from the west, as far as Chicago, indicate great severity of the gale in that direction also. There snow accompanied, and it was the severest that had fallen upon them in years. At Saint Louis the storm lasted five hours and then ended in a blizzard of sleet, rendering traveling even by railroad next to impossible. At Omaha the mercury stood at zero. The storm was general all over Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas. At Alpena, Michigan, the wind reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour, and snow falling to the depth of five feet made travel impossible and brought all business to a stand still.

Throughout Ohio the storm was one of sleet, greatly impeding traffic of all kinds. The footing was a solid mass of ice while the wind blew a gale. In Columbus the blizzard raged with fury. Street cars were stopped because of sleet.

Nearer home reports, from Wilkes-Barre, indicate a terrific gale through the Wyoming Valley, the wind being followed by hail and snow. At Ashley the Methodist church was wrecked about midnight. Druggist A. J. Colborn arose from his bed just about this time to close the window shutters. He had no sooner raised the window than a large piece of timber from the church roof, on the opposite side of the street, crashed through the window. It struck Colborn, knocking him down and breaking his left leg in two places. The timber landed on the bed and broke it down. Mrs. Colborn sustained a shock from the fright.

An entire tow of coal, consisting of 18 boats, was lost in the lower Ohio during the storm. The accident happened near Hickman, Ky. The loss is about $40,000; insured.

It is much to be hoped that the Treasury Department of this Government may yet be able to worry along without consulting the money power in every species of financial legislation attempted. For any government to be at the mercy of this power is a very pitiable condition indeed; and were the interests of the masses instead of the classes considered such tightened financial affairs would not be apt to occur. Laws are passed to suit capitalists in the first place and then they reserve to themselves the great privilege of squeezing as much more out as they can by cornering the government, as it were.

Two cases of leprosy are reported to have been found in Zanesville, Ohio.

A CHANCE TO EARN MONEY! Salary and Expenses paid, or Commission if prefered. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age H. W. FOSTER & CO., Box D., Geneva, N. Y. 1-25-4t-d.

Ground-Hog Day.

Ground-hog day, the 2d of February, is near at hand. Like our weather prophets, this animal is supposed to be endowed with more or less scientific foresight. He is supposed on this date to quit his hibernating and go to perambulating. He is to come out without regard to atmospheric conditions, and whether it rains or shines. And very much depends upon whether he sees his shadow or not, so far as the next six weeks are concerned. The ground hog never pretended to influence the weather longer than six weeks, while the weather prophets can go it six months like a telegraphic ribbon. but not quite so clear and certain. As for the ground-hog, he has shown himself capable of lying about the weather; or, rather, tradition lies for him and he takes the responsibility. The weather prophet shoulders his own responsibility. That's the only difference.

SHOOTING MATCH.

There was a shooting match for turkeys and geese at the farm of C. P. Armstrong last Tuesday afternoon. The shooting was at a mark with shot guns, and the best marksmen got the prizes. The following carried off turkeys: J. H. Mercer, 4; W. Armstrong, 2; W. H. Snyder, 3; John Kline, 1; Harry Aurand, 4; J. W. Zeigler, 1; Charles Vanliew, 1; William Reice, 1 goose.

Married.

Mr. Mark Hess, of Lewisburg, and Miss Regina Hartman, of Bloomsburg, were married on Wednesday, the 23d of January, at Danville, Pa., the ceremony being performed by the Lutheran preacher of that place. The happy couple went from there to the home of the groom in Lewisburg on Friday, returning to Bloomsburg on Saturday evening. They will go to housekeeping here on the 1st of April.

C. B. Chrisman is doing business at the old stand. While he still deals in fruits and vegetables, he is now driving quite a trade in oysters served as desired. He knows a good article when he sees it, and by serving that kind to his patrons his business is growing nicely. tf.

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY? See advertisement of a "Chance to earn money," on this page, if you want a position. 1 25-4t-d.

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THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Biliousness,
Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion,
Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.

Loss of Appetite,
A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility. **Swamp-Root** builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

Guarantee-Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

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This vast quantity of delightful reading matter of interest to all members of the family, makes the *NEW YORK LEDGER* the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people. Your Postmaster, or your local Subscription Agent will receive your 10 cents for us for your Trial Subscription and send us the money—or you can send the money direct to us. Try it, and judge for yourself what a great paper the *NEW YORK LEDGER* is.

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AGENTS STANDARD PATTERNS CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST.

You will see by this cut that we are Agents for Standard Fashion Patterns. We have $800 worth now in stock. Call and get February sheet free.

No use for us to hold on to big prices for coats and capes, they go at low prices now. Also a lot of furs, gloves, hoods, caps, leggins, &c. New ginghams, 5 c.; 20 yards of muslin, $1.00. The low priced dress goods (now 15c.) were 20, 23 and 25c. We have 300 remnants of embroideries, with a new line of all over embroideries, just in. Fine china for presents.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

SHOES.

Our shoe sales this season have been much larger than ever before, and much larger than we had any reason to expect. And it has been almost impossible to get the shoes fast enough to keep up the sizes, but we now have our stock in shape to suit our increased sales and will be able to please all wanting Good Shoes at Right Prices.

All our other lines are complete and prices right.

W. H. MOORE.

Corner Main and Iron Streets.

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YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

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A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

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FOOT NOTES

often contain the most valuable information especially if they tell where to buy the best shoes for the least money. We take pains to secure the best goods and have marked them down to the hard time prices. Our stock cannot be excelled either in quality, variety or price.

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